The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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PENN IS VICTOR, BUT THE GLORY IS WISCONSIN'S.

Big Boat Race at Poughkeepsie Is Won by the University of Pennsylvania.

HARD LUCK OF BADGERS.

They Lead Easily Until Their Boat Is Steered Badly Out of the Regular Course.

CORNELL IS A POOR THIRD.

ORDER OF FINISH.

Pennsylvania	Half length
Wisconsin	Three lengths
Cornell	Four lengths
Columbia	

TIME.

Pennsylvania	20:04
Wisconsin	20:05⅕
Cornell	20:13
Columbia	20:20
Record for course	19:29
First mile—Wisconsin	4:51 1-5
Second mile—Wisconsin	10:56
Third mile—Wisconsin	14:55
Fourth mile—Pennsylvania	20:04

NORMAL STROKE.

Pennsylvania	34
Wisconsin	32
Cornell	33
Columbia	34

[BY N. P. BABCOCK.]

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 27.—Although Pennsylvania, the favorite, won, it's hats off to those brawny young men from Madison, Wis. They have been referred to in dispatches jestingly as the "Wisconsin wonders." Eliminate all facetiousness from that remark and you have a most accurate description of them. They are indeed wonders. They have been wonders in the way they have concealed their capabilities, wonders in their silence under adverse judgments, wonders in their total disregard of hard luck happenings, and now they show themselves wonderful oarsmen.

The highest possible meed of credit belongs to Curran C. McConville, ex-stroke of the University of Wisconsin varsity eight, and since wondering is in order, I wonder how Mr. O'Dea, the eminent Australian coach, feels in regard to his recent criticism of McConville's methods in a New York Sunday newspaper.

Had these Wisconsin wonders arrived here earlier, and had they not been prevented by rough water after they did get here from taking many spins in the river, their true powers would doubtless have been discovered, at least sufficiently to prevent the contempt in which they were held by the bettors here today.

Westerners Scorned by Betting Men.

From the standpoint of "sweetening" odds, their failure to be much on the river was a good thing for them if they bet at all upon themselves, for they were held today as rank outsiders, and almost any odds could have been obtained against their chances with either Pennsylvania or Cornell. But, on the other hand, their unfamiliarity with the course contributed chiefly to their defeat.

But in this long preamble I am doing, perhaps, an injustice to the Pennsylvania crew. They are the victors and they won their victory most gallantly. While Ellis Ward could not be seen immediately after the race, I hope he will be discovered in time to speak a few words to the public tomorrow morning, but I fancy the way his boys pulled an almost hopeless race out of, not the fire, but the river, gave him a mild case of heart disease, for he is an old man.

It was 6:40 p. m. when the first pistolshot was fired to start the four eager crews on their race down the river from Crum's Elbow. It was 6:56 when the pistol spoke again for the second false start, and it was 7:00 when the race, one of the greatest ever rowed in this country, really began.

Without going into the facts that led to the two false starts at this point, let me take up the actual contest. Not even the most practiced eye could detect a shade of difference in the "sendoff" of the boats. For several strokes their bows were perfectly aligned. From the observation train on the west bank of the river Cornell was the most remote of the quartet, with Columbia next nearest, then, closer in shore, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Fail to Notice Wisconsin.

During the length of time required to count the strokes of the four crews, so as to get a gauge of their rowing, the even line was broken up. With thousands of eyes fixed on the outside "race horse," or else directed toward Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, humming along nearer by, momentarily escaped close observation. It had not been expected to set the wonderfully fast clip which made the race so marvelous. It was practically overlooked.

But the Wisconsins were rowing thirty-six strokes to the minute. They had wisely begun the race at the top of their bent, trusting to their strength and superb physical condition to recover from the effects of this premature supreme effort sufficiently well to be in it with the others afterward. Again I say, "Wisconsin wonders."

While Wisconsin was putting in these thirty-six a minute strokes Pennsylvania was rowing only thirty-four, Cornell only thirty-two, and Columbia thirty-three. As a natural result the despised Wisconsins went to the fore. Still no one paid much attention to them. True, they had half a length lead, but they were apparently jumping and were expected to break up within a mile. The sixteenth of a mile had at least been covered before it was possible to get a good idea from the observation train, which was itself jumping along at a lively rate amid a pandemonium of noise, of just what was going on.

Nearly four miles of river remained to be rowed over and nobody was in a hurry to draw conclusions. Old rowing men among the spectators said, "Look at those Cornell beauties." "Ain't they peaches," or "See Pennsylvania's action. It is Ellis Ward against Courtney." Columbia, too, whose path lay between Cornell and Pennsylvania, was keeping her end up well, and a Columbian sentiment armed with fog horns, horrible flapping contrivances of wood and phenomenally robust lungs, were entirely happy, thank you.

It was, I dare say, a quarter of a mile from the starting place before the partisans of either of the other three universities condescended to notice the Wisconsins. They were still sufficiently well forward of the other crews to break up the uniformity of the bow line, but this advanced position of theirs was regarded as a sort of a freak worthy only of a passing observation. Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia were popularly supposed to be rowing on a scientifically arranged time schedule, and the fact an intruder was pacing them in the beginning of the race was regarded in no other way than impertinent.

What first attracted the attention of unprejudiced spectators to the Wisconsins in a serious manner was the discovery made at the half-mile post they were no longer spurting. The count of their strokes showed they were pulling only thirty-two a minute, but still they kept in front.

Here was indeed a situation. With Cornell rowing thirty-two and Pennsylvania and Columbia thirty-four, the Wisconsin eight still held its line. It was a bid for attention to the Madison giants, and from that moment on they had the full attention of all spectators who were not so blinded by prejudice they could see only the work of their favorite crews.

Absolutely Smooth Water.

The surface of the Hudson was absolutely smooth. It was like an inland pond, and over this glass-like expanse the Wisconsin boat moved with the rapidity and smoothness of a shadow. The oars of these watermen dipped deeply into the quiet river, and came out with no splashing. They were rowing on water to their exact liking. There was no nervousness in their stroke. They had gained a lead, and they believed they knew how to maintain it. Still the alarm did not extend to twenty thousands of Cornell and Pennsylvania adherents, and others knowing no allegiance, who saw all this before their eyes.

A mile was passed and the Wisconsins still led, with Cornell alone on the extreme outside of the course, being able to hold the pace they were setting. Between the two, Columbia and Pennsylvania had fallen back. Now it was the Ithacan spectators' time to exult, and they did it. They saw Pennsylvania, the dreaded, scarcely had its bow even with the waist of their own beloved boat, and they were jubilant.

The gloom that thenceforth reigned supreme among the Columbia contingent began at this point in the contest, for it was apparent that it was no factor in the race. Those "Wisconsin wonders" were still going on their mysterious way. They were looked upon by the majority as sure to give out in course of time, but it was evident Columbia would not be the cause of their defeat.

For a few moments the spirits of the Cornel contingent were high. Pennsylvania had dropped behind until its bow scarcely extended half way up to the side of the Cornell

(Continued on third page.)

STATEMENTS OF PARTICIPANTS

CAPTAIN KINTZING, PENNSYLVANIA:

"We won because we had the best stroke to row; it was the best stroke from a technical standpoint, and not one that tired the men. When we finished we were all of us in good shape. We expected that Wisconsin would die every minute of the race after she took the lead. We held ourselves well in hand and did not make our great effort until the last, because we expected Wisconsin would kill herself with the tremendous pace she set. It was a beautiful race and Pennsylvania certainly rowed it in good form. Ellis Ward has just been in here to hug us and tell us we did nobly."

COACH WARD, PENNSYLVANIA:

"It is a case of the old, old stroke winning. There is nothing new about my stroke and I never pretended there was. The only mistake I think my crew made was in not going after the Wisconsins earlier in the race. They could have beaten at any stage."

COACH M'CONVILLE, WISCONSIN:

Virtually the Wisconsin varsity crew was the winner of today's eight-oared contest, because an accident gave it to Pennsylvania. The race was rowed exactly as planned and the men behaved splendidly in the boat. The idea was to have them start off with a spurt, maintain a regular stroke, keeping watch of any crew behind, and responding to the attempts to catch them. The men were in fine physical condition and knew that if they once got a lead they could hold it, for there could not be a more enduring crew. The program was carried out until the unfortunate berry crate in the way of the shell compelled the coxswain to either turn or break the boat. In turning he got into dead water and we were beaten by half a length. The University of Wisconsin should feel proud of its crew. We have beaten the crack rowing college of the East—Cornell—and we have defeated the college the members of which have criticised so severely our stroke and our general form. Personally, I am pleased. It was a game race and Wisconsin was the gamest thing in it.

For the winner I want to say that I consider the men from Pennsylvania to be good sportsmanlike fellows, and they certainly deserved the race for the way in which they displayed their pluck during the three miles of stern racing.

CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND, WISCONSIN:

"The race was a fine one and we believe our showing was good. We have no complaint to make about our coxswain for steering the shell to the west at the finish. A large box was floating ahead of us and he was compelled to turn from the course. Pennsylvania was so close to the east of us when the coxswain strived to regain the course that he was forced to desist. It was his only hope. We started at a thirty-five stroke, but dropped back to thirty-two and maintained this until within seventy-five yards of the finish, when we spurted. My men finished strong after a cracking good race, and I am proud of them. Every man deserves great praise. We hope to return next year and prove our supremacy."

COACH COURTNEY, CORNELL:

"It was a killing race from start. The pace was too hard to make it a fast race. The Wisconsin crew rowed like giants at the start. The big men of Wisconsin set too fast a pace. It was a fine race, and well won."

COACH PEET, COLUMBIA:

"The result of this race has mixed up all the rowing experts I know, including a lot of old Yale, Harvard, and Columbia oars, who have watched the crews for weeks. Wisconsin's rowing and her magnificent finish puzzled these men completely. Wisconsin made a gallant bid for first honors."

CAPTAIN FISHER, CORNELL:

"We did our best. Two of my men, whose names I do not care to give, were not in condition. We rowed the best we could and were beaten. That's all that can be said about it."

WILL CALL MORE TROOPS.

PRESIDENT DECIDES TO HAVE ENLISTMENTS BEGIN.

Ten Thousand Men to Be Recruited as United States Volunteers—Officers Will Be Appointed at Washington and Three New Brigades Formed—Alger Says He Has Not Thought of Resigning—More Thorough Inspection of Banks.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 27.

As a result of a conference between the President and Secretary Alger this afternoon it has been decided to begin the enlistment of volunteers for two years' service in the Philippines. Orders to recruiting officers to this effect will be sent out tomorrow. It is proposed to arm and equip at once three brigades, or about 10,000 men, and then to continue the work until the whole 35,000 authorized by law are secured.

Enlistment of Volunteers Begins at Once.

There will be no call upon the States. The regiments will be organized as United States volunteers. Officers will be appointed by the President and assigned to regiments without regard to State lines. The maximum of the regular army of 65,000 men has been secured, and now enlistments will be for the provisional army to make up the total strength of 100,000 men. General Otis has 29,300 men on the ground or under orders, and volunteers will be rushed to him until he has an effective force of 50,000 men.

In the enlistments for the United States volunteers veterans of the late war, including those who did not get beyond the home camps, but were seasoned, will be given the preference, and the same will be true of the officers. A Brigadier General for every three regiments and a Major General for each division of three brigades will be appointed. They will be part regulars and part volunteers, and General Joe Wheeler will be among the number.

General Otis expects to raise three skeleton regiments from the men now in the Philippines, and they may be given furloughs until after the rainy season is over.

Secretary Alger Wins Over the President.

Secretary Alger was in favor of calling out the volunteer army some months ago, but his views were controverted by Adjutant General Corbin, who contended that Otis needed no more troops to control the situation. Lately the logic of events has convinced General Corbin of his mistake, but it was only today that the President was brought around completely to the views of Secretary Alger. The necessity of organizing the new provisional army is said by Secretary Alger's friends to be the reason why he remains in the Cabinet in spite of the awkward position in which he has been placed by the alliance with Governor Pingree.

More Thorough Inspection of National Banks.

Controller Dawes has formulated plans for a more thorough inspection of national banks throughout the country, and the new system will be put in operation as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In spite of the rigid inspection banks fail disastrously from time to time, and the Controller has been searching vigorously for a remedy.

The examiners, as a rule, have been faithful and intelligent, and yet it has been easy for dishonest bank officials to "cook" the books almost up to the day of failure. The Controller has decided, therefore, to try the experiment of examinations by men who are not amenable to local influences. He proposes to put into the field a corps of expert examiners who will travel about the country and investigate banks at unexpected times. He hopes in this way to have each institution examined at least once a year by an official from another part of the country whose coming will be entirely unannounced, and whose social, political, and financial affiliations will not be so easy to reach.

The Controller feels that the local examiners are apt to take too many things for granted in the case of men or institutions with carefully built up reputations, and to counteract this dangerous familiarity he proposes to inaugurate a system of frequent transfers from one district to another. These changes are not intended to harass or embarrass solvent institutions in any way, but are expected to throw additional safeguards around the national banks and thus protect depositors better.

Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

Prosecution of the war against Aguinaldo is to be vigorous from this time on. The rainy season prevents active operations now but by October there will be plenty of fighting in Luzon. The purpose of the administration is to utilize the wet season in supplying General Otis with all the troops he can handle to advantage. The new United States volunteers will be concentrated on the Pacific coast as rapidly as possible. While they are being organized and equipped regulars will be sent to the islands as fast as the transports can carry them.

There will be no home guards. In case of local disturbances the Governors of States will be called upon for militia under the general law, leaving the regulars and the new United States volunteers free for active service in the far East. The volunteers will be made ready for fighting work as soon as they can be enlisted, equipped, concentrated, and put through the necessary inspections and setting up drills.

No time will be lost, however, as their presence will permit of sending out of the country practically all the regular infantry and a good share of the cavalry and light artillery.

From what army officers say a brilliant and conclusive campaign will be inaugurated when the rains stop, and it is believed there will be a rush of enlistments for the new volunteers who are likely to participate in the stirring scenes attendant on the final extermination of Aguinaldo's army, which it is expected will take place before Congress meets in December.

Alleged Sale of Field Guns to the Transvaal.

An investigation is being conducted by Colonel Lee, military attaché of the British Embassy, into the report that President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic had placed an order with an ordnance firm in this country for ten field batteries of six guns each. Colonel Lee called at the War department this morning and conferred with the officers of the Bureau of Ordnance on this subject, but could learn nothing definite.

Little credence is placed in the report, and it is extremely doubtful if such an order has been placed. The Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition company and the American Ordnance company are the only two firms in this country equipped to turn out field guns in a short time. The Washington representatives of both these concerns say they have

(Continued on second page.)

FEARS ANGLO-AMERICAN POWER

German Authority Admits That the Position of the English-Speaking Race Is a Menace.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. S. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 27.—The Kreuz Zeitung, whose utterances usually represent the aristocracy and the most influential circles publishes a study of the international position of the Anglo-Saxon race, in which more roseate views are expressed than the average jingo in England or America is accustomed to utter except in after dinner speeches.

It says the spread of imperialistic sentiment is as remarkable a fact in the history of the nineteenth century as the unification of Germany—as remarkable as would have been the dissolution of the English Empire, which was threatened under Gladstone, but which is no longer hoped for by England's bitterest enemies.

"From New Zealand to Manitoba," it says, "the colonies join hands with the motherland in the determination to maintain England's supremacy.

America as a World Power.

"The racial self-confidence of the Anglo-Saxons is likewise responsible for America's audacious appearance in the arena of the world's politics."

It does not underestimate the extent to which America will rival England, but says American development will require time and that an army of 100,000 men will not suffice to bring America up to the standard of other powers.

"A half century or century will pass before America can measure strength with England," it says. "England has often employed infamous means of carrying her point, but it would be foolish to close our eyes to the facts and events that are approaching irresistibly.

"Unless the other powers bestir themselves mightily the Anglo-Saxons will rule the greater part of the transoceanic world. A war between England and America in the dim future would not make any material difference in the final result.

Germany's Antagonisms.

"If Germany cannot be both a continental and sea power of the first rank, how can she hope to derive advantage from such a contingency. Present antagonisms afford Germany little reason to hope for profitable alliances. English and Russian antagonism affords Germany little ground for comfort. Their interests clash only in north and middle Asia.

"Russia has no notion of attacking India, and the schemes of Russian adventurers in Abyssinia mean nothing. Her geographical position renders Russia unassailable, but her defensive tactics are insufficient and Russia's offensive operations have never brought glory to that country. Nor will the Siberian railway materially alter the relative positions of England and Russia in Asia.

"If Germany proposes to continue competing in the world's markets with the Anglo-Saxons she must determine to make sacrifices and keep an even pace in naval armament with the Anglo-Saxon, instead of remaining a modest distance in the rear."

The Kaiser expressed the same idea in Hamburg, when he compared Germany to a full-blooded racehorse.

Chinese Talk of War.

The mail has brought a copy of the Chinese Gazette urging war against Germany as the only salvation for the Celestial Kingdom.

An outbreak of hostilities in Tsintau and Yunnan, as reported by telegraph, shows that the feeling against foreigners is not confined to words. The paper says:

"Germany's proceedings are harsher than those of any other nation. The occupation of Ichao is a further step in the dismemberment process. Germany cares nothing for justice. With her might is right. There are only a thousand Germans in China. A hundred Chinese could kill one German, consequently an army of a hundred thousand could exterminate the German force in China. We can find European officers. Other nations would remain neutral and doubtless Japan and Siam would listen to China's appeal for help."

Bubonic Plague in Russia.

Telegrams from Russia report a new outbreak of bubonic plague in the famine districts, which rivals cholera in the rapidity of infection and destructiveness. The disease was first taken for scurvy, but while scurvy usually lasts months, this causes death in a few days. Infection takes place not only from contact, but through the atmosphere.

Attack on Finance Minister.

The demands for offsets for the Rhine-Elbe Canal now number 150. It is reported the center leader, Lieber, will tomorrow demand subcommittees to examine all finances.

Minister Miquel declared today that the ministry entered into the discussion only out of respect for the commission. Prophecies of the ministry's downfall are freely made. A campaign has been started against Miquel by the Landowners' society, whose news letter for the agrarian papers heaps insult after insult on the aged financier.

The Liberal Cologne Gazette, which has long opposed Miquel, joined the attacking forces today. The Democratic Frankfort Zeitung says Miquel has long enjoyed the reputation of being able to accomplish miracles, but his hand has forgot its cunning. Once all powerful, his political capital is exhausted; nobody trusts him. He promises too much and forgets too quickly.

Miquel has withstood many such attacks in the last thirty years, but the present combination is unusually strong. The agrarians' object is to secure a high protectionist ministry.

Kaiser's Name in Debate.

The Reichstag President has backed down in the controversy with the ministry regarding the discussion of the Kaiser's speeches. The practice will continue whether the Emperor is pleased or not.

Years ago Eugene Richter protested against the continual mention of the Kaiser in Reichstag debates and Bismarck defended the practice, saying that the Prussian monarch was not a figurehead; that his personal will was a legitimate argument for or against legislative propositions.

Dewey and Von Diedrichs.

On the return of Vice Admiral von Diedrichs to Germany, it is stated, a letter from Admiral Dewey expressing regret on account of the circulation of false reports regarding their relations at Manila will be published.

Rejection of a Steamship.

It is reported from Bremen that the North German Lloyd company will not accept the Kaiser Friedrich, built at Elbing, as the contract requirements were not fulfilled. It will be returned to the builders

DREYFUS STILL AT SEA.

SITUATION AT BREST GROWING IN ANXIETY.

Government Believed to Be Delaying the Debarkation Until There Is a More Settled Political Feeling—Increased Fear of an Attempt on the Life of the Prisoner—Students to Guard the Captain's Wife as She Visits the Court.

Paris, June 27.—A dispatch from Fayal, Azores Islands, says the Sfax passed that point without stopping to coal.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Brest, June 27.—All the gendarmerie and police force now in Brest have received orders not to quit their posts tonight. A military fête is in progress in the town square, the music being furnished by the marine band. There have been several disputes here today, but no serious riots. The Parisian Socialists have gone home.

There is a general impression here the Dreyfus landing cannot be much longer delayed.

Following the policy of government inaugurated by President Loubet, the Admiral at Brest gave a great reception tonight. It was largely attended by the officers and their families.

Were it not for the tragic side the situation at Brest is growing comic and is as good as any play. From one end of the coast to the other watchful journalists, armed with spyglasses, are awaiting the arrival of Dreyfus. Perched like seagulls upon rocks surveying them with other spyglasses are the military men, shaking with laughter over the journalists' discomfiture. It is now the daily amusement for officers on the promenade along the shore to get a view of the faithful sentinels of the press. "They would not make bad soldiers," said one Colonel, after gazing at the group. "I warrant they have not slept since they came to Brest to report the prisoner's arrival."

"They only lack one thing," remarked another Colonel, "a torpedo boat. I am astonished their editors did not provide one."

Other facetious remarks followed, the army men enjoying the spirit of the thing and are delighted over the secrecy that surrounds the return of the prisoner.

Waiting for Chance to Land.

It is reported from the best-informed sources that the Sfax is in French waters, and that the authorities are awaiting a favorable moment for landing. The delay is caused by the desire of the government to take no steps until after the meeting of the Chamber yesterday and its decision today.

The feeling in Bretagne is rising and growing stronger against the unfortunate man. No prisoner in the darkest days of the middle ages was more menaced. The ignorance of the country people has been played upon by clever politicians until they are quite fanatical. A butcher near Brest erected a cross and crucified effigies of Zola and Dreyfus amidst the applause of the inhabitants. The police have commenced an investigation. It is said members of the gendarmerie witnessed the scandalous act.

Growing Fear of an Attack.

The officials are prepared for anything in the way of an attack on Dreyfus. Threats have been made to derail the train conveying him from Brest to Rennes, to blow up the prisoner, to poison his food. Not even his children are safe. Mme. Dreyfus did not dare take them to Rennes. She herself is menaced on all sides. Her brother tells me hundreds of threatening letters have been received by Mme. Godard, the noble woman who offered her shelter.

A marine officer said there is only one way out of the Dreyfus affair, and that is to give the Captain a cup of bad coffee. His death would satisfy the army and clear his memory, which would satisfy the revisionists, once he was out of the way.

New Precautions Taken.

It has now been decided Dreyfus must go from his prison to the courtroom behind walls. Special doors have been constructed by the authorities for fear of an assault. Mme. Dreyfus' windows have been heavily barred with iron.

The students of Rennes have completed the organization of a bodyguard for the members of the Dreyfus family in order to permit them to walk in the streets. Both Mme. Dreyfus and Mme. Godard are perfectly calm. The sublime serenity of the former is an example of wifely devotion and trust in him whose name she bears. The other is an example of charity. Both will live in history.

How Will It All End?

I will try and paint the scene of the arrival. Along the grim rocky shore of the wild Bretagne country at every turn stands a statue of Christ crucified. It is a monument to the faith of the people, yet these same people, who lay flowers at the feet of Christ, forgetting his commandments to love one another and to forgive if one would be forgiven, are waiting, ready to attack the wreck of the man whose physical and mental condition in such a trial must be delayed until he is fit to appear. Premeditated vengeance and threats against his life have necessitated more police measures than are in use in barbarous Turkey. Will this man, returning home broken down with joy, upon becoming aware of the welcome prepared, retain his reason, or will his life end in horrid laughter of a raving maniac?

Relief Steamer Puts to Sea.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Brest, France, June 27.—The delay in the arrival here of the French cruiser Sfax, which left the waters of French Guiana on June 10 with Captain Alfred Dreyfus on board, increases the interest in the landing of the famous prisoner. For the moment attention is concentrated on the putting to sea this afternoon of a lighthouse relief steamer. Such vessels usually start in the morning and return in the evening, consequently the departure of the steamer this afternoon has given rise to the conjecture that it has gone to meet the Sfax and that Dreyfus will be transferred on board of it.

Sighted by a Belgian.

Plymouth, Eng., June 27.—The Belgian steamer Bruxellesville, which arrived here today, from African ports, reported having sighted at noon, yesterday, a French cruiser, believed to be the Sfax, having Dreyfus on board, going in the direction of Brest.

Western Paper Manufacturers Meet.

Representatives of thirty-four Western paper manufactories and paper jobbing firms held an informal dinner at the Auditorium Hotel last night, and it is expected will meet today and form a distinctively Western organization to secure unity of action and advance prices. They represent manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of paper except straw paper.

BRITISH SEIZE FRENCH SHIP.

Newfoundland Officials Take Action That May Result in Complications.

St. Johns, N. F., June 27.—The French fishing vessel Nouvelle Ecosse arrived at Cape Broyl, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, yesterday in quest of herring bait and was seized by the customs officials for violation of the fishery laws. An officer was given the custody of the ship and crew, but the latter attacked him, threw him into a boat, and left the coast.

The British special service vessel Columbine was ordered to chase and seize the Nouvelle Ecosse, which has no register, that being in the hands of the customs officials.

Serious complications are expected to result from this affair. The French Admiral is coming here to undertake an investigation.

DEROULEDE STARTS A TUMULT.

Franch Agitator Submits a Proposal for a Revision of the Constitution to the Chamber of Deputies.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, June 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Paul Deroulede, founder of the so-called League of Patriots and member for the Angouleme division of Charente, introduced a proposal for a revision of the constitution, with the view of substituting "A popular for a parliamentary republic," and demanded urgency for his motion.

The Premier, Waldeck-Rousseau, opposed the proposition and asked that the motion be referred to a committee.

M. Deroulede requested permission to speak, but the President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, refused to allow him to do so.

M. Lasies, anti-Semite, member for Gers, accused the Premier of having recourse to subterfuges and a violent tumult ensued. Several of the Deputies tried to speak, but their voices were drowned and the President was compelled to suspend the session. When it was resumed urgency was proposed for M. Deroulede's motion and was defeated by a vote of 307 to 70.

As a result of an altercation in the Chamber of Deputies today between M. Berteaux, Socialist, and M. Millevoye, Republican Nationalist, these two Deputies will fight a duel with swords tomorrow.

The correctional tribunal today nominated definitely the members of the League of Royalist Youths. But the first offenders act will protect them even from this.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH IS DYING.

Family of the Distinguished Authoress Give Up Hope of Her Recovery from Present Illness.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the celebrated authoress of over seventy-five novels, more than were ever written by any other American woman, is dying at her picturesque cottage in Georgetown.

Dr. Richmond J. Southworth, who has been his mother's physician since the death of Dr. Grafton Tyler, some years ago, said tonight in his opinion she could not long survive. During the first hot spell of the summer Mrs. Southworth was stricken with heat prostration, and since then has been gradually sinking. Dr. Southworth says she has no specific disease.

ROCKEFELLER ON A GLACIER.

Standard Oil Man Alarms His Friends by Ascending to a Slippery Summit—Leaves for Home.

Vancouver, B. C., June 27.—[Special.]—If word could have been flashed from Alaska to Wall street that John D. Rockefeller was standing near the summit of Muir Glacier, peering down a deep crevice from his slippery perch, stocks might have fallen some, yet that is what Mr. Rockefeller did do. Against the earnest solicitations of his friends and unattended he scaled the glacier at a dangerous point. The Treadwell mines and Skaguay were also visited, and a ride the full length of the White Pass railway was taken.

AGED MAN ELOPES WITH GIRL.

Wealthy John W. Jones of Kalamazoo Marries Miss Cressor, Aged Eighteen Years.

Kalamazoo, Mich., June 27.—[Special.]—John W. Jones, aged 76 years, and Miss Jessie C. Cressor, aged 18, both of Kalamazoo, eloped on Monday and were married in Constantine. It is understood the couple have been engaged for two years. The girl's parents tried to dissuade her from the venture, but she declared she loved Jones and would marry him sooner or later. Jones is said to be worth $300,000.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today;

Generally fair, preceded by showers, not so warm.

Sun rises at 4:26; sets at 7:39.

Moon rises at 10:55.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 Pennsylvania Wins Boat Race.
Will Call for Volunteers at Once.
Dreyfus Still at Sea.
Americans Lead Women's Council.

2 Governor Roosevelt in Milwaukee.
Art Improvement for Chicago.
Columbia's Second Trial.

4 Harvard, 4; Yale, 3.
Big Match Race Arranged.
Golf Tournament Entries.

5 Russia to Buy American Ordnance.
To Drop School Secretary Graham.
Three Killed in a Riot.

7 More War on Royalties.
Goes to Sound Tammany.
John W. Gates Identifies Jester.

Goebel Nominated in Kentucky.
Loses Bride by a Vow.

8 Sangerfest Opens Today.

10 Powers Talks of Subway Ordinance.

12 Stadium Location Still Undecided.

Pages.	Pages.
6 Editorial.	10 Railroads.
8 Fontenoy.	10 Insurance.
8 Short Story.	10 Courts.
8 Society.	10 Lake Marine.
9 Commercial.	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAMBURG	Bulgaria	
LIVERPOOL	California	
LIVERPOOL	Cufic	
NEW YORK	Yorkshire	Trave.
NEW YORK	Fr. des Graves	
NEW YORK	K. Wm. der Grosse	
QUEENST'WN	Cephalonia	
SYDNEY	Mowora	

AMERICANS LEAD WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Principal Speeches at Meetings in London Made by Delegates from This Country.

MISS ANTHONY PRAISED.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of Chicago Pleads for the Advancement of Her Sex.

BOLT OF A CONSERVATIVE.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 27.—Five meetings were going on simultaneously today in the International Congress of Women. The sectional meetings are held in three separate buildings and five different halls, but all are apparently well attended.

By far the best speeches so far were those by Susan B. Anthony on the franchise and Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of Chicago on medical science. The majority of the speakers are not trained to use the voice in public, and are either inaudible or monotonous. One Russian speaker addressed the meeting for several minutes before it was possible to discover whether she was speaking English or Russian.

Miss Anthony's Incisive Remarks.

Susan B. Anthony was incisive and brief. She knew exactly what she meant to convey. She declared that the men might grant every privilege under the sun to women, but those privileges were useless without the right of self-government. Here was the practical issue presented by a woman who had actually accomplished her mission to a large extent.

Similarly Dr. S. H. Stevenson surpassed all other women in her section by clear, vigorous enunciation, brevity, and logic. She aimed at bringing about a universal standard for the doctors' degree, so that in future the degree might have a real meaning. She pleaded for the admission of women to medical societies, placing members of nursing associations on the same footing as other members of the medical profession.

As Dr. Stevenson explained afterwards, this last clause has more meaning in England than America, where social distinctions are less marked, but the other two objects are distinctly possible, both in England and America. She regarded the congress as a great boon, chiefly because it brought thinking women of every country together.

Tribute to the American Leader.

The congress has no legislative power, she explained, therefore the results can only be indirect, but all such endeavors of women are like the preparation of the ground from which a rich harvest will some day proceed. For herself, she regarded the present congress as the crowning triumph of Susan B. Anthony, who is certainly the most conspicuous figure in the whole assembly.

These meetings are open to the public on payment of a small fee, but the men are so far conspicuous by their absence. One male listener was noticed in the medical science department. At most of the meetings the women show a lack of interest. One or two addresses are sufficient to tire out the listeners, many of whom find more pleasure in the social aspect of the congress than the scientific discussions.

Occasionally a gleam of humor illuminated today's meetings, as when Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis invited members of the council to remove their hats, remarking that in her section of America tyrannical men had enforced by law what she asked as a favor, but in general the discussions were marked by deadly earnestness.

Arbitration Resolutions.

There was a great public assembly in Queen's Hall this evening, and resolutions were adopted that the international council of women take steps in every country to further the advance by every means in its power the movement towards international arbitration. Lady Aberdeen was in the chair.

The assembly lost much by the absence through illness of Bertha von Suttner, the great Austrian champion of peace. Her address was read to the audience. It was ardent, and was based chiefly on De Bloch's celebrated work, in which the extraordinary statement is made that a modern war would mean the destruction of millions of men and every officer in the field. Such arguments are naturally not convincing. The essayist further described the utopia of the future as the world free from war.

Archbishop Ireland Speaks.

Other speeches were equally in the air, the best being an eloquent address of Archbishop Ireland, who left a meeting held in his own honor to be present at this. One sentence is worth quoting:

"When a war is over," said he, "the causes which led to the war have still to be judged."

The speeches were interlarded with vocal selections by a church choir and popular singers, including Ella Walker, a Canadian débutante introduced by Lady Aberdeen. All sang songs more or less sacred, recounting the blessings of peace.

After several addresses the audience got distinctly tired of the humane generalities. The chairman made the great mistake of reading long messages of greeting from those who could not be present, but who took the opportunity of expressing their views at much length. Consequently, when Mme. Setenka from Germany got up to second the arbitration resolutions she found the audience in no mood to listen to a long statistical report.

She gave figures in broken English, all demonstrations in favor of universal arbitration, from English meetings representing 3,000,000 of women to a single woman in Roumania, who made up for lack of numbers by addressing a lengthy poem to the confer-

ence at The Hague. The speaker threatened to read the poem, but at this point the audience grew so impatient that the rest of her speech was punctuated by loud signs of dissatisfaction. The German representative took the hint good-naturedly and brought her address to a sudden termination.

Mrs. Sewall's Peace Talk.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall followed. She succeeded in holding the tired audience wonderfully attentive. In a brief speech she explained how the recent Spanish-American war had seemed for a time to crush the aspirations of peace advocates, but in reality it made the work of the Women's Council more imperative.

She told how President McKinley had thanked the women for endeavoring to avert war. She showed how strenuous their exertions had been even after the war was begun to bring it to a speedy conclusion.

Mrs. Sewall made the best impression of any speaker by her fluent, convincing manner. After that the French and Dutch representatives came, but the audience grew gradually thinner and the last words were spoken to a small assembly. The deadly seriousness of the meeting contrasted curiously with the absolute lack of practical suggestion. The women have yet to learn the art of brevity in conducting public meetings. Nevertheless, as Mrs. Sewall said afterwards, the mere presence of so many prominent women, coming together for so high a purpose, showed an enormous motive power which must have results in the near future.

Other Americans in Evidence.

Throughout the day the American representatives were strongly in evidence. Besides those mentioned above, Mrs. Maria Pede had an interesting paper on the education of children; Octavia W. Bates dealt with professions open to women; Florence B. Kelly suggested reforms in sanitary conditions of woman laborers; Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson spoke of the treatment of women in prisons; while Mrs. Mary Lovell and Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis had papers on educational work.

Woman Attacks Suffrage Movement.

Mrs. Moore of Massachusetts created a sensation in the morning meeting by vigorously opposing female suffrage. This drew hisses from the audience. She finally had to seek the protection of Mrs. Sewall, the chairman, who begged the meeting to hear both sides of the question. Even then Mrs. Moore was unable to finish her paper.

Bolt of a Conservative.

The government found even worse opposition than was expected on the clerical tithes bill. There was a great sensation when George Whitely, Conservative, rose to indict the leaders of his own party. He is a steady-going Conservative, over 50 years of age, and the last man in the world expected to break loose. He attacked the government all along the line. He said it had got into power by promising to help the laboring classes. Instead of this it had done nothing but deal out doles to squire and parson on the American principle of spoils to the victors. This clerical tithes bill, he said, was another dole to the clergy at the expense of the ratepayers. He therefore would vote against the government and would offer himself for reelection as an opponent of the government. Rarely does such an indictment come from the government side of the House. After that every speech seemed dull.

The Cabinet cannot afford more byelections at this juncture. Whitely will carry no other votes with him probably, but such open revolt argues badly for the government.

Thinks Chamberlain's Course Wise.

Another topic in the House was Joseph Chamberlain's Birmingham speech. It was first thought to be extremely warlike, but afterwards it was conceded that the mere fact of a strong line being taken by the Colonial Secretary was the surest safeguard of peace, since Kruger must yield if the determination of the British Cabinet is brought home to him.

In the House today Mr. Chamberlain stated that no new steps would be taken until the dispatches covering the Bloemfontein conference reach him by the south African mail. Therefore, there will be no action until the end of next week at the earliest.

Abuses in the Transvaal.

A Daily Mail correspondent this morning narrates a new instance of Boer outrages at Johannesburg. A Boer policeman fired recently at a Belgian on a bicycle simply because his language was unparliamentary. Again, the police refused to interfere with soldiers who were ill-treating a shop owner and his wife, who were attempting to save a small child from abuse. The soldiers exclaimed: "You are an Englishman; we are Dutch; we shall do what we like."

Hofmeyer conferred yesterday with the Cape Cabinet. Schreiner and Hofmeyer both declare there will be no war. Fischer, the intermediary of Hofmeyer, is again conferring with Kruger.

Sir Alfred Milner says he knows nothing of the reported willingness of the Boer government to grant the franchise after six years with retroactive effect. He says all reports must be accepted with caution until the official announcement appears.

Nance O'Neil in London.

Nance O'Neil has made her London début in an exceedingly bad play, "The Jewess," assisted by Carleton of the "Belle of New York" company and Miss Julie Ring, the vaudeville singer. Both are rather out of place in a serious drama. "The Jewess" is a bad adaptation of "Leah." It does not give Nance O'Neil the slightest chance for success. The papers view her work indifferently.

Church Leaders Indorse Arbitration.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, June 27.—At the arbitration meeting tonight letters were read from Cardinals Gibbons, Vaughan, and Logue strongly indorsing the effort of the women's congress.

Lady Aberdeen then introduced Archbishop Ireland, who said:

"I come because we Americans know that Lady Aberdeen is devoted to every great and noble work, and how unsparing she is of herself when she can do anything for God and humanity. I come also because the object of the meeting is peace through arbitration.

"Glad am I to see this vast gathering of women ready to use such a means. It is worthy of women to work for such a cause. I believe that in such matters as this they should be admitted on a footing superior to men, because they can and will do more. Men do not have the time, and, it may be, not the tenderness of mind and heart which would induce them to work with the unsparing efforts of women.

"Public opinion holds the scepter today. This is an age of publicity, when rich and poor, strong and weak, speak out. Let us only work on public opinion in all countries and we shall succeed. What is war before battle but the massing together of engines to kill men. What is it during battle but men dealing death blows while the ground drinks blood and corpses lie thick as autumn leaves? What is it after battle but the sending of grief throughout the land which nothing can assuage?

"Should not humanity do all in its power to stop this shame to humanity? Two thousand years after the angels sang out 'Peace on earth' there are wars. Let meetings be held in every nation beneath the sun, and let men say they are the patriots of patriots who seek to save the lives of men. Let justice reign; and let it go forth from this great City of London tonight, a message to the world that justice is reigning and that peace universal will be secured."

The speech was received with great enthusiasm.

Prisons and Reformatories.

The Duchess of Bedford presided at the meeting of the prisons and reformatories section, where Mrs. Johnson of Washington described the success of women's reformatories in Massachusetts, advocating a system of trades, whereby women might regain their self-respect.

Mrs. Boomer of Canada read a paper on "Paternal Responsibility," and Mrs. Maria Weeke of the United States one on "Education as a Preparation for Life."

Says Clan-na-Gael Is Moving.

The St. James' Gazette, which has been remarkable for its jingoism on the subject of the Transvaal, caps the climax today by earnestly appealing to the British Admiralty to "take immediate steps to counteract the plans of the representatives of the Clan-na-Gael, from the United States, who are now at Pretoria with the view of obtaining authority to start a fleet of privateers under the Transvaal flag with the object of looting Cape liners."

Australian Federation.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Charmberlain, said he hoped a bill providing for the federation of the Australian commonwealth would be introduced in the House of Commons early next session.

Gather to Hear St. Paul Prelate.

The Duke of Norfolk, Premier Duke, hereditary Marshal, and Chief Butler of England, presided today at a special meeting of the Catholic Union society of Great Britain, convened to hear an address by Archbishop Ireland.

Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and all the Catholic nobility in London were present. A letter was read from Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, expressing the hope that the Catholic Church in England would become more closely allied to the Catholics of the United States.

He referred to the generosity of the American people when he founded the Catholic Mission at Mill Hill and said that America first received missionaries from there to the negro race. The future, in his judgment, seemed to indicate even a more intimate friendship between the two nations than had existed in the past.

England's Liberality.

Archbishop Ireland expressed his pleasure at having an opportunity to address some of the great hereditary families of England, who had distinguished themselves in science, art, and literature. The liberty granted by England to Roman Catholicism would, he believed, greatly influence the nations of the world, who would imitate her action on this question; and her example would thus be the means of extending the Church of Rome throughout the world.

Referring to the cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States, the Archbishop said he hoped this friendship would increase as the years passed—a sentiment which was received with hearty cheers.

Rumored British Acquisition.

It is persistently reported at Johannesburg that Great Britain has acquired possession of Inyak Island, in the mouth of Delagoa Bay.

Arthur Tennyson Dead.

Arthur Tennyson, younger brother of the celebrated poet, Alfred Tennyson, died today.

PLAGUE-LADEN SHIP IN PORT.

Steamer Maru Arrives at San Francisco from Hongkong Flying the Yellow Flag.

San Francisco, Cal., June 27.—The steamer Nippon Maru arrived today from Hongkong, via Yokohama and Honolulu. The vessel was detained at Honolulu for several days on account of two deaths having occurred on the voyage from the bubonic plague. When the Maru entered this port the yellow flag was flying, and the vessel was ordered to the quarantine station. All of the passengers were landed on Angel Island, and neither doctors nor customs officials were allowed on board. The fumigation process was applied to some important papers, and these were sent ashore.

The Maru will be kept in quarantine for several weeks. It carries fifty-five cabin passengers. Of these six are Europeans and 138 are Japanese and Chinese in the steerage.

LOVE FINDS A WAY AT LAST.

Chicago Man Marries His Old Sweetheart After She Is a Widow by Divorce.

Baltimore, Md., June 27.—[Special.]—The marriage of a Boston young woman to a Chicago man in Baltimore last evening was the happy sequel to a romantic affair. Four years ago Jesse Gates and Cecelia Baldwin were lovers in Boston, but a quarrel estranged them and the young man went to Chicago. The young woman married another man, and their union was not happy. A short time ago they were divorced, and Mr. Gates, learning of the separation, wrote to his old sweetheart. By letter they agreed to meet in Baltimore to be married. The bride-elect arrived here from Boston within an hour of the arrival of Mr. Gates from Chicago, they were married, and left for Boston to acquaint the bride's relatives of her new matrimonial alliance.

CASUALTIES IN FILIPINO WAR.

General Otis has forwarded to the War department at Washington the following list of additional casualties:

KILLED.

CROGAN, JOSEPH, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry, on June 13.
GORSTNER, JOHN B., Corporal Company F, Twenty-first Infantry, on June 13.
MAHONEY, ALFRED A., Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, on June 13.
STRUMPER, GIRARD, Ninth Infantry, on June 10, at Guadaloup Hill.

WOUNDED.

CARROLL, W. O., musician, Seventh Infantry; forehead; slight.
CURRAN, JAMES, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; back; moderate.
DAVIS, ALBERT R., Company D; Seventeenth Infantry; leg; slight.
NULHEY, W. A., Company B, Fourth Infantry; abdomen; severe.
NOLAND, JOHN, Company E, Fourth Infantry; head; moderate.
OVERTON, CHARLES, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; shoulder; slight.
PERRY, ROMERO T., Company C, Ninth Infantry; back; slight.
WADLINGTON, DAVID H., Company G, Fourth Infantry; face; slight.

ROOSEVELT AT CARNIVAL.

MILWAUKEE WARMLY GREETS NEW YORK'S SOLDIER-GOVERNOR.

Rough Rider Reaches the City of Merrymaking Shortly Before Midnight, and Despite the Rain Is Welcomed by Thousands, Who Cheer Him Homage—Parade Led by Military Band That Served in Porto Rico—Met by Prominent Citizens.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Milwaukee, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—With all Milwaukee awake, though drenched with rain, Governor Roosevelt was received shortly before midnight. Tomorrow, with the Rough Riders' Colonel as the guest of honor, the big carnival, which was formally set under way tonight, will march to its climax.

The rain, which has battered the city since 8:30 o'clock this evening, failed to leave its mark in the thundering reception which was accorded the former Cuban soldier. The Northwestern station was packed with thousands of merrymakers when the special train from Chicago rolled in, and in volleys of cheers came as a vigorous welcome to the Governor of New York.

"Roosevelt! Teddy Roosevelt!" was the cry that was carried out of the train sheds and up through the great illuminated arches spanning Wisconsin street and turning this thoroughfare into daylight. There were even other cries mingled in these shouts dealing with Presidential booms in the years to come.

From the avenue of brilliant lights the carriage bearing the Eastern visitor passed and the rattle of cheers was echoed from one side of the street to the other. The thousands of people who had assembled at the railroad station took up the march in the rear of the carriage and an impromptu triumphal parade was enacted. Along Wisconsin street over the bridge and past the court of honor on Grand avenue the carriages containing the visitor and the Reception committee were driven that Governor Roosevelt might get a glimpse of the street illumination in which Milwaukee had arrayed her carnival.

Led on by Soldiers.

At the head of the column the band of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, composed of the boys who had seen service in the Porto Rican campaign, blared out its music, and along the sidewalks citizens formed in columns and kept step to the music. Governor Roosevelt, hat in hand, watched the scene with a smile. He bowed to the right and to the left, and even the rain checked its attack at this point and gave way to lighter clouds. Again and again Governor Roosevelt assured the applauding crowds that he was glad to see them.

As at Las Vegas, N. M., the air of the Governor was absent, and it was Roosevelt, the jolly-hearted soldier, who was "doing" the Milwaukee carnival tonight.

After a short stop at the Press club, where several hundred were given opportunity to turn the visitor's hands into pump handles and the latter was given a chance to enter brief thanks in his characteristic manner, the Governor was conveyed to the Pfister Hotel, where the enthusiastic crowd's attempt to open an informal reception was promptly checked.

Greeted at the Station.

Every Milwaukee citizen of prominence was at the station tonight when the special train bearing Governor Roosevelt arrived. Mayor Rose was there, as well as John P. Murphy, Alfred C. Class, Joseph Flanner, Louis Auer, C. C. Fuller, William McLaren, and August Pleiss, members of the carnival's Board of Directors. The Governor stepped from the train in company with Acting President Hackett of the carnival association and Directors L. T. Boyd and Frank M. Hoyt, who had received the New York Executive in Chicago in the early evening.

That the plans of the carnival managers as to Governor Roosevelt's arrival had been changed was not generally known throughout the city, and this fact, coupled with the fall of rain, caused the absence of thousands who otherwise would have been there. The arrangements to escort the Governor to Milwaukee from Chicago tomorrow morning instead of tonight were altered when word was received that he would gladly come directly to Milwaukee without resting in Chicago.

At the Pfister Hotel the visiting Governor met Governor Scofield. There was a hearty greeting, and Roosevelt went to the suite that had been engaged for him.

"Great affair, this," said Governor Roosevelt, with his characteristic laugh. "Won't this be great training for the county fair season I will have to undergo when I get back to New York? I'm feeling splendid and I'm glad I'm here."

At the Pfister Governor Roosevelt was received with three times three cheers and a tiger. Students of Wisconsin University had gathered in force and their cheers rolled out in volleys.

For Luncheon Today.

Governor Roosevelt will not be disturbed by official plans tomorrow until the luncheon in his honor, which will be given at the Milwaukee club at noon. Mayor Rose, Governor Scofield, Judge Woods, and the officials of the Carnival association, together with President C. M. Cotrall of the Chamber of Commerce and other prominent citizens, will have seats at the tables.

No formal speechmaking will be indulged in, though brief addresses of thanks may be made by the carnival officials, and Governor Roosevelt will be given a chance to respond if he so desires.

The floral parade will form at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and move at 1:30 p. m. At the head of the column Governor Roosevelt and Governor Scofield will ride with Acting President Hackett of the Carnival association. The carriage will not be decorated. There will be more than seventy vehicles in line, the floral decoration on each representing an outlay of from $75 to $700. Mayor Rose's carriage was decorated today, 8,000 roses being used.

The parade will disband near the Chicago and Northwestern Station, and the Eastern visitor will be escorted at once to the special train, consisting of an engine and the private car of President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern road, which will carry the visiting party to Chicago in time to catch the limited train leaving for the East at 5:30 o'clock.

Undaunted by Rain.

Rain tried to interfere with the carnival today, but served only to send municipal enthusiasm dozens of notches higher. Out on the three miles of lake frontage more than 40,000 persons stood through a drizzling downfall tonight and stamped, shouting approval on the big marine spectacle which flooded Milwaukee Bay with colored fire and flashing rockets and proclaimed the formal opening of Milwaukee's celebration.

Among the scores of pleasure craft scouting about the barges from which the fireworks were discharged were the revenue cutters Fessenden and Morrill, bearing Governor Scofield, Mayor Rose, and other State and municipal officials. The clatter of the rain brought little change in prearranged plans, and bands played as merrily, rockets cracked as loudly, and applause rang as noisily as if fair skies had prevailed.

All day heavy clouds threatened to add a shower-bath feature to the carnival program. The early morning brought a shower of the real Cuban brand and sent the hopes of the directors of the big street fair into funeral dress. But brass bands came out and blew the clouds away, and unlike last year's experience, when rain turned avenues of bunting into a mere mass of rags and colored streaks, the colored decorating cloth successfully withstood the fall of water.

From every section of the State special trains brought in 20,000 visitors during the day, the heavy clouds causing all to arm themselves with umbrellas and dodge about the streets apprehensively. The rain tonight found the three miles of lake front parks extending southward from the Milwaukee Yacht clubhouse packed with people until the crowds were blocked far down the streets centering in this stretch of green.

Storm Breaks Over City.

At 10 o'clock the storm began work earnestly, and gradually the crowd of merrymakers grew thinner. Drenched visitors and local citizens were seen hurrying to the shelter afforded along the lengths of illuminated streets. Along the shores of Milwaukee Bay thousands of electric lights flared their defiance at the rain. The yachts in the harbor were moving spots of light, and did not desert their posts until the last rockets were fired, and the rain had begun the tattoo which promised a continuance until morning.

Governor Scofield, Mayor Rose, Judge Woods of the United States Court of Appeals, and members of the Carnival committees left the docks in the revenue cutter Fessenden. The life-saving station on Jones Island was marked by a display of all the signal flags contained in the marine code, thrown to the breeze at every point of the building.

Among the craft first to salute the official boat was the steam yacht Wilber of Chicago, which came scurrying in from down the lake during the afternoon. Color and red fire were everywhere.

The "Venetian" display began just before the warnings of the night rain had been sounded through a light shower. The crowd refused to stampede, and from barge to barge bands of music passed their responsive chorus. Then the firing of rockets, the exploding of bombs, and the bombardment of the big fountains of water thrown 200 feet into the air from specially constructed spray nozzles served as the signal, and the rain began the enactment of its program with a vengeance. Then the crowd settled down and waited patiently to accord a greeting to Governor Roosevelt. The big letters shining out the word "Welcome," constructed of myriads of incandescent lights, looked out over drenched Milwaukee from the City Hall tower, and the storm took this offer of hospitality at its face value and proceeded to work with such energy that even the colored bunting succumbed. It is probable that another fireworks display may be presented, probably on Thursday evening in the bay.

ROOSEVELT HERE 30 MINUTES.

Rough Rider Governor Passes Through Chicago on His Way to Milwaukee—Returns Today.

Tanned with a bronze that a Mexican would envy Governor Theodore Roosevelt arrived at the Dearborn station from Las Vegas, N. M., at 9 o'clock last night, and, after personally inspecting his baggage and purchasing a bundle of magazines, drove to the Northwestern Depot, and in thirty minutes was speeding toward Milwaukee, there today to be féted and pelted with flowers, and made a feature of the Milwaukee carnival. The Rough Rider Colonel was hurried through Chicago with such rapidity that smiles and disconcerted gestures were made to suffice for the story of the Rough Riders' reunion in the sombrero country.

Governor Roosevelt was met at the station by the committee of the Milwaukee Carnival association, composed of L. T. Boyd, Frank M. Hoyt, and Edward P. Hackett. He was hurried to a carriage awaiting, and all the Governor saw of Chicago last night was a maze of electric lights as he was hurried through the city. North in Dearborn street to Jackson boulevard, to Clark street, to Kinzie street, to the Northwestern Depot was his route.

A special train was in readiness there, and Governor Roosevelt remarked as he grappled the guards of the moving train that "arrangements fit like dovetailed corners." Lieutenant R. H. Ferguson and Rough Rider Goodrich accompanied Colonel Roosevelt, who will return to Chicago from Milwaukee at 5 p. m. today, and will leave at 5:30 on the Lake Shore for New York.

A crowd of people who early filled the standing-room of the Dearborn Depot was disappointed at the haste of Governor Roosevelt, he surrendering himself to the Milwaukee committee, leaving the party only long enough to examine his baggage. The waiting onlookers caught a glimpse of him as he stepped under an electric light, a carriage door slammed, and New York's famous fighting Governor was swept out of their view.

ILLINOIS CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Colonel Young Authorized to Organize Eight Troops—Will Go Into Camp in July.

Colonel E. C. Young, the commanding officer of the cavalry squadron, I. N. G., went to Springfield yesterday and arranged with Adjutant General Reece to organize a regiment of cavalry in the National Guard, to be composed of eight troops. The order authorizing Colonel Young to proceed with the recruiting will be made public today. Colonel Young will be the commanding officer. The regiment will be in readiness to go into camp at Springfield the latter part of July. The military code as revised provides for an eight-troop regiment. So far the new regiment is composed of four troops from Chicago, one from Bloomington, one from Springfield, and one from Peoria. Colonel Young has been advised that the War department is remitting all field court fines assessed for misdemeanors during camp service in the war with Spain. Several hundred men will be reimbursed from $1 to $50.

FALLS 10,000 FEET AND LIVES.

Wonderful Escape from Death of an Italian Aeronaut—The Balloon Bursts High in Air.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Vienna, June 27.—An extraordinary balloon accident occurred at Graz in Styria. An Italian aeronaut, named Merighi, ascended considerably over 10,000 feet when the balloon suddenly swelled to an enormous size and burst. As it fell the tattered material formed a species of parachute, letting him down to earth slowly. When about forty feet from the ground Merighi jumped and was picked up alive, but unconscious, with a broken leg. During the fall he wrote on a paper, found in the car: "I am dying contentedly, having reached my term."

Merighi declares he wrote the sentence while the balloon was falling.

Killed by Falling on His Fruit Cart.

Fernado Badascarandos, a Greek fruit peddler, was instantly killed by falling against his fruit cart at Forty-seventh and State streets shortly before midnight. His cart struck the curbing, causing him to fall forward. The shaft of the cart struck him in the stomach, killing him. He was 20 years of age and had been in America only four weeks.

URGES A VAST ART PLAN.

H. K. BUSH-BROWN SAYS BEAUTIFUL CITY WOULD PAY.

Tells Meeting at Fullerton Hall Chicago Should Have a Row of Municipal Palaces on Lake Front and a Thirty-Mile Park Along the Desplaines — Visitors Would Compensate for Money Invested—Shows Such Is the Case in Southern Europe

A Chicago engirt by a row of palatial public buildings to the east and encompassed on the west by a great national park stretching for thirty miles down the Valley of the Desplaines; a Chicago dotted with public parks and monuments as are the cities of Europe, was the plan unfolded to the meeting last night under the auspices of the Chicago Architectural club in Fullerton Hall of the Art Institute by Henry K. Bush-Brown, the New York sculptor. Startling as was his plan, his arguments in its behalf far surpassed it. He urged art, not alone for art's sake, but because it would pay. To beautify Chicago, he declared, would be the best kind of an investment. Each statue, each park, would pay 6 per cent per annum on the capital invested.

Mr. Bush-Brown was not the only speaker at the meeting, but his remarks attracted the most attention, possibly because many of his hearers had not considered the beautifying of Chicago as a matter of business. The New York sculptor advocated combining all the municipal buildings on the lake front. Then, he declared, the West Side boulevards should be extended westward to the Valley of the Desplaines, merging there into a great park, the beauties of which would draw people from all over this country and abroad. And with the people would come the dollars. To prove it the speaker referred to the cities of southern Europe.

Art Pays in Europe.

"The interest on the national debt of Italy," he said, "is $90,000,000. The traveling English leave there $30,000,000; the traveling Americans, $30,000,000; the travelers of other countries, $30,000,000. And why do they go there almost entirely? Because of the arts. I venture to say that if you sum up the cost or the cash value of every work of art and public building in Florence you will find that the foreigners leave there annually a handsome interest on that sum so invested.

"The cost of the Congressional Library Building was $6,032,000, but only $400,000 was expended on the artistic decorations, which is 7 per cent. Am I not safe in saying that 90 per cent of the interest for the public is centered in these decorations?

"So, in considering the plans and the placing of your public buildings and in the artistic treatment of the city, bear these facts in mind, and be assured that a wise, yet to some minds a lavish, expenditure of money for these monumental buildings and these improvements is the best paying investment for every citizen of Chicago."

Following Mr. Bush-Brown's address a number of views of European cities were shown by stereopticon to illustrate how natural features may be utilized, and how splendid effects may be obtained by the grouping of public buildings.

Mr. Bush-Brown was followed by Joseph W. Suddard, President of the West Park board, who spoke in favor of the establishment of small parks in the densely populated quarters of the city, and of the possibilities of greater parks in a more extended chain around the city.

Normand S. Patton, President of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, spoke of the necessity of securing land for parks before it became too expensive and for the duty to something for future generations. P. B. Wright, Secretary of the Licensing Board of Illinois Architects, spoke chiefly on the question of the lake front, which he considers the most difficult to grapple with.

Urges Parks on Goose Island.

Dwight H. Perkins spoke principally of the opportunities which lie in the Skokie, Goose Island, Hyde Park Reef, Desplaines Valley, Stony Island, and other sites for future parks. He expressed the hope that the decrease of shipping on the river owing to the shifting of commerce to the Calumet would make it possible to build permanent bridges over the Chicago River and line it with boulevards.

Further than a general approval of the plans suggested no action was taken at the meeting.

WEST AND NORTH PARKS LINKED

Lincoln Commissioners Award Contract for Paving Diversey Boulevard After Three Years' Delay.

After three years of effort the Lincoln Park Commissioners have let a contract for the paving of Diversey boulevard from Clark street to the North Branch of the Chicago River, thus making it a part of the boulevard system.

At a special meeting yesterday afternoon called to consider this matter an agreement was made with the N. P. Glann Construction company to complete the work by Oct. 15. The contract covers a distance of two miles and when the board accepts the job the last link in the chain of boulevards connecting Lincoln Park with the West Side park system will be forged. It has been a long time in coming and the people of Lake View had grown weary of the controversy, but they are pleased now to know that the matter has been settled and the boulevard made a reality, not a name.

Three years ago the movement to thus improve Diversey avenue was started. There was some dispute among the property-owners, but such a large majority favored the project that little difficulty was encountered then.

But the board encountered obstacles when it began to receive bids. Twice the work was advertised and twice all the bids were rejected, because, according to Commissioner Nixon, the lowest was too high. This, he said last night has been proven by the last advertisement, which resulted in the awarding of a contract at a saving of several thousand dollars.

For three hours the commissioners and the contractor discussed the details of the contract. One of the knotty problems had reference to material for the surface layer of the roadbed. The contracting company gives the board the right to determine within thirty days whether crushed cobblestone or crushed granite shall be used. The board will follow the wishes of the property-owners.

OBITUARY.

HARRIET T. A. PLATT, Lake Forest, died yesterday at the residence of her brother-in-law, I. P. Rumsey, on Deerpath avenue, aged 69. Her husband, Colonel E. R. Platt, U. S. A., died fifteen years ago at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Mrs. Platt was a sister-in-law of Mrs. S. S. Platt, Vice President of the Woman's federation. The funeral will probably take place tomorrow, and the remains will be placed in the vault until the return from Mexico of Mr. Rumsey.

GUY CARLETON LEDYARD, Chicago, died last night of heart failure, at his residence, 3143 Calumet avenue, aged 77. The funeral will take place at the residence on Friday at 9 a. m., and interment will be at Milwaukee. Mr. Ledyard was a sugar broker at 34 Wabash avenue.

Get Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet for rest and comfort. At druggists and shoe stores.

WILL CALL MORE TROOPS.

(Continued from first page.)

not received an order for guns from the Transvaal and declare it would take at least a year to fill the alleged order.

There can be no formal objection on the part of the British government to gunmakers of this country furnishing President Kruger with munitions of war, as both countries are at peace. If war should be declared, however, this government would be compelled to enforce the neutrality laws and could not lawfully permit arms to be furnished either combatant. They would be subject to seizure and it would be almost impossible for them to reach the African republic. There is no objection, however, to Colonel Lee obtaining all available information for his government, as this is the purpose of attaching him to the embassy.

Secretary Long's Attitude in the Schley Case.

Secretary Long returned here this morning and said he did not intend to order a court of inquiry to investigate the Schley-Hodgson controversy, as the matter was closed so far as the department was concerned. The Secretary said, however, that if a court of inquiry should be asked for by any of the officers involved in the controversy it would be granted.

"There is no truth in charges that the Navy department is taking part in the Sampson-Schley controversy, and contemplates action reflecting on Admiral Schley. We took cognizance of the cases of Lieutenants Hodgson and Hellner, because the veracity of an officer was involved. We do this often, just the same as we take cognizance of the charges that an officer has failed to pay his honest debts.

"The matter was referred to Captain Chadwick to take testimony because he is in command of the station on which these officers are serving. Had the officers named been summoned to Washington there would undoubtedly have been misrepresentations and false charges. For that reason Captain Chadwick was instructed to take testimony, the case taking identically the same course as many others before it."

Status of Spaniards in the Colonies.

Spaniards in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines who wish to maintain their allegiance to the Spanish crown will be given an opportunity to express themselves on this subject. Article ix. of the treaty of Paris allows one year in which Spanish born residents of those islands can determine the matter. The Spanish Consul Generals at Havana, Manila, and San Juan will carry out this provision. These officials will open registers at their stations and at other points where there is a large Spanish population. These registers will furnish a sort of census of the Spanish population, but in addition to registering those who wish to remain subjects of the Queen Regent will have to go before a court of record and make declaration to this effect. But nine months remain in which the Spaniards will enjoy this privilege, and unless they reaffirm their allegiance to Spain in that time it will be renounced. Señor Marinas, the Consul General at Manila, arrived there yesterday; Señor Segrario, whose post is at Havana, leaves for that city on Friday, and the Consul General at San Juan is already on the ground.

Much interest is attached to the registration of the Spanish population, as it is a delicate task, bringing out to some extent the natural ties which exist despite the political separation caused by the war. Those who decide to retain Spanish allegiance will enjoy the same rights and protection as an American residing in a foreign land.

Stewart Favors Vigorous Work in Philippines.

Senator Stewart of Colorado was one of the callers at the White House today. "The Philippine question may be an important issue," he said, "if the situation does not soon change. The people are getting tired of the way the campaign is running, and if it keeps up much longer it will give rise to a sharp issue. What the authorities ought to do is to send enough troops there to make a complete 'clean up' of the insurgents. If they do not the country will want to know why.

"Bryan will be renominated by the Democrats, and silver forces, and the leading plank of the platform will be free silver at 16 to 1. We must continue the fight for silver and will do so. Both of the old parties have been beaten at times on the tariff issue, but continued the fight."

Alger Denies Intention to Leave Cabinet.

Secretary Alger spent two hours with the President this afternoon discussing the Philippines and the Senatorial situation. When asked if he had tendered his resignation, he said: "I have not thought of resigning from the Cabinet, nor told any one I would do so. I do not care to discuss the Senatorial situation at this time, as I am too much occupied with the business of my department."

Secretary Alger was in an exceptionally good humor after leaving the President, and his manner indicated his interview with the President had been a pleasant one.

Mrs. McKinley's Condition Improving.

Mrs. McKinley's condition is somewhat improved since she started from North Adams, and it is hoped she will be fully recovered in a few days. She is still weak, however, and was almost carried from the carriage to her apartments by the President and Dr. Rixey. Mrs. McKinley contracted a cold just after leaving here for the East, and this has been aggravated by the fatigue of travel. The enjoyment of her trip was interfered with somewhat, and Dr. Rixey advised the homeward journey be taken at once. Mrs. McKinley's physician says she is not seriously ill, but will recover in a few days with the rest she will be able to get at the White House.

W. SEITIN SAVES TWO LIVES.

Rescues Young Women from Drowning in the Lagoon at Humboldt Park.

The heroism of West Seitin, 867 Division street, saved two young women from drowning in the Humboldt Park lagoon early last evening. He sprang from the bridge into the water where they were struggling, and succeeded in keeping them afloat until Park Policeman W. A. Swan came to his assistance with the police boat. The young women were:

Preston, Fannie, 18 years old, 487 Milwaukee avenue.
Welmand, Annie, 19 years old, 487 Milwaukee avenue.

They were taken to their residences, and besides the shock and fright suffered no serious effects.

The young women were rowing on the lagoon when their boat was upset by another in which were two young men. These fellows did not try to save the women, but rowed hastily away and were not identified. Seitin saw the accident, and throwing off his coat sprang to the rescue. It cost him a severe effort to get the struggling women to their overturned boat and support them there until the police boat came up.

OLD BOAT HOLDS ITS OWN

SECOND TRIAL OF COLUMBIA IS RATHER UNSATISFACTORY.

Defender Seems Able to Keep Up with the New Yacht in a Stiff Breeze During the Morning Trial—In Another Trial in the Afternoon Columbia Meets with a Slight Accident and the Race Is Stopped—Owner Iselin Says He Is Satisfied.

Newport, R. I., June 27.—The yachtsmen who saw the brushes between the new sloop yacht Columbia and Defender, the champion of 1895, today are not so enthusiastic tonight over the speed of the new boat as they were after the short skirmish off Jamestown on Sunday forenoon.

Today the two great racers met under different conditions from those which prevailed in their first trying-out. Instead of a light air, which scarcely heeled the two boats, the wind was a good whole sail breeze from the southwest, which compelled the crews to lie out windward in real racing fashion, and under these conditions Defender made a most excellent showing, and its performance this afternoon somewhat depressed the owners and admirers of Columbia.

This morning both boats sailed dead to the windward for ten minutes from Brenton's Reef lightship. Allowing for the lead which Columbia had for the start, the new sloop gained about one and one-half minutes in fully one and a quarter hours of steady sailing under equal conditions.

May Not Do Well in a Stiff Breeze.

During the morning's brush Defender held its own in the short reach toward Point Judith with booms a third out. This afternoon the try-out revealed the fact that Columbia, in its present condition, is not going to have an easy time with the old boat when they get together on the measured course and with a stiff breeze blowing.

Yachtsmen and others, however, need not worry about Columbia's speed, for it is a fast craft, and the tuning up that it will get between now and October will certainly make it a fit boat to meet the British challenger Shamrock under any circumstances.

This afternoon's skirmish was started on equal terms, with a strong breeze blowing from the southwest, a fairly smooth sea, and no yachts to bother either boat. The racers started side by side, Defender to the windward about 100 yards away, and after putting out to sea for about four miles in a direct line from Brenton's Reef lightship, or about six miles tack and tack, Columbia gained about twenty seconds, not enough to prevent Defender from forcing it about had Captain Rhodes desired to claim that right. Defender had the right of way on Columbia and had it not relinquished this to serve as an illustration of how close the two boats were to each other, Captain Rhode's yacht would have met the Columbia just about amidships. A few seconds before, however, Columbia parted her topsail sheet and, seeing this, Defender eased up and the race was over.

Iselin Says He Is Satisfied.

The parting of the topsail sheet on Columbia caused a tear in the canvas, but the hole was not large, and can be quickly repaired.

Both Columbia and Defender will start for New London tomorrow morning and will undoubtedly race all the way. Mr. Iselin said, however, that the chances of a race depended considerably upon the weather, and whether the topsail could be repaired in time, otherwise the Columbia would go over under easy sail.

After the race Mr. Iselin expressed himself as fully satisfied with Columbia, and said he would be content if it could beat Defender five minutes in a thirty mile course.

PROVES STRENGTH OF ALLOY.

Shamrock's Metal Plates Withstand the Shock of Monday's Collision Without Cracking.

London, June 27.—It is said in authoritative circles that the alloy of which Shamrock is constructed above the water line is composed of three parts aluminium and one part nickel. The keel is also said to be constructed of sheets of the same metal, three-tenths of an inch thick, thereby effecting a saving of about two-tenths in the weight of the deck alone, and stiffening the yacht's hull more effectively than could be accomplished with wood.

It is considered that yesterday's accident proved the strength of the metal, for while the force of the impact was enough to swing the yacht around about four points, the only damage done to it in the collision was a dent half an inch deep, with no sign of cracking on the surface of the metal.

Shamrock's mast was stepped today, and the fitting of its spars and standing and running gear is proceeding rapidly. The length of its lower mast is given as 108 feet, its topmast is said to measure 70 feet, and it is reported that its boom is 110 feet long.

A new plate has been inserted in place of the one damaged at the launch yesterday.

The cup challenger will start for Southampton today. Numbers of people visited the West India docks today for the purpose of seeing the new yacht, but only those in possession of permits were allowed close inspection of the boat. Among those who visited the cup challenger today was Lord Dunraven.

The officers and crew of Shamrock, numbering in all about forty men, now have complete charge of the vessel.

TWO WOMEN IN A RUNAWAY.

Mrs. Beidler and Mrs. Wagner of 608 North Park Avenue Are Bruised and Wrenched.

Mrs. Margaret Beidler and Mrs. Charles Wagner of 608 North Park avenue were hurt last night in a runaway accident at Graceland avenue and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tracks. The horse became frightened at a train, and ran to Evanston avenue, where the buggy struck a telegraph pole, demolishing it. Mrs. Beidler's face was cut and her shoulder sprained. Mrs. Wagner's face was bruised, her elbow was wrenched, and she was slightly hurt internally. Harry Beidler, who was with them, escaped uninjured.

Complain of Transfer-Slip Trade.

Boys who gather at points on the South Side where people change street cars, solicit transfer slips and then sell the slips, have annoyed the Chicago City railway company so much that an appeal has been made to the police, and orders were issued last night to stop the gathering of crowds at these points.

PENN WINS THE BIG RACE

GLORY OF THE CONTEST GOES TO UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Badger Crew Leads and Seems to Have the Race Well in Hand Until Its Boat Is Steered Out of the Course—Cornell Finishes a Poor Third and Columbia Last—Cardinal Proves the Greatest Surprise Sprung in a College Boat Race.

(Continued from first page.)

shell. And so the four boats approached the two mile, or half way mark.

Then suddenly, with cruel suddenness to the multitude of the Ithacans, came the knowledge Cornell was whipped. Consistently it had rowed the wheel-like Courtney stroke, but it had not carried it to the fore. Its men became desperate. They ran the stroke up to thirty-five, but still they did not gain.

Gradually Pennsylvania passed them, but there was no shouting from the Pennsylvanians. True they had beaten Cornell, but the weird Wisconsin crew was still a good length in advance.

The Pennsylvanias made a hard spurt, and cut down Wisconsin's lead to a mere quarter of a length. But they couldn't tear off that last quarter. The Westerners never varied from their machine-like thirty-two stroke. They not only held their quarter length lead, but on the finish of the third mile they had increased it almost a full length. Cornell was a good length behind Pennsylvania, and Columbia was two and a half lengths behind Cornell.

From the end of the third mile Cornell and Columbia were out of the running. Pennsylvania's men were up to a thirty-five stroke, rowing as if it were the start of the race. Foot by foot they gained, but Wisconsin went into the last mile still almost a length ahead.

Then, at last, those faultless Wisconsin men had to lift their stroke to thirty-four. And just below the railroad bridge, which marks the beginning of the last mile, a strange thing happened. Coxswain Dillon of Wisconsin saw a half-sunken berry crate floating on his port bow. It was so close to his course he knew the port oars would strike it.

He had but a few seconds to make a decision. To swerve was perilous, but to go straight on meant ruin. Gently he swayed the rudder to starboard, and swung the shell sharply around. The shock sent the starboard side of the boat down, and Welsh and Sutherland, Nos. 4 and 6, "caught crabs," that is, their oar blades caught on the water as they come forward for the recover, thus retarding the boat.

A man in a gig sprinted out from the west shore and warned Coxswain Dillon he was off his course. What could the boy do? That swing out to starboard cost him half a length. To cross back again into his course might cost another half a length—perhaps the race. Pluckily Dillon determined to stay where he was. His men were spurting at a thirty-six pace at three miles and a half—the first spurt they made since they captured the lead.

The spurt saved them. Their lead was almost a length again, but Pennsylvania's crew, at thirty-five, was pressing them hard.

Ahead of Wisconsin lay a fleet of launches, row boats, and catboats. Straight at them it went. Dillon, hoping to find a clear path or smash his shell in the last desperate effort to keep the lead. Pennsylvania spurted at a thirty-six stroke 400 yards from home. The Wisconsin men were tried.

Making the pace all the way had taken a lot out of them, but as bravely as ever men rowed they hit it up at 36 and rowed for their lives.

Gardiner kept his Pennsylvanias at thirty-eight all the way. The last 200 yards saw the Pennsylvania bow go higher and higher on Wisconsin's length and then show in the lead. In the last three heaves the Quakers gained 20 feet.

At the finish they were barely thirty feet ahead of the splendid Wisconsin boys. So ended the greatest boat race America has ever known.

Statistics of the Crews.

Statistics of the crews and the order in which the men rowed:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Position.	Name.	Age.	Hght.	Wt.
Bow	L. Kintzing (Capt.)	20	6.00	150
2	Howell	20	6.00¼	162
3	Davenport	21	5.10¼	160
4	Hoover	22	5.11	164
5	Flickwir	20	5.10¼	164
6	Busch	23	6.00½	165
7	Hall	23	5.00¼	160
Stroke	Gardiner	22	5.08½	148
Cox'wain	Hager	19	5.04	111

WISCONSIN.

Position.	Name.	Age.	Hght.	Wt.
Bow	Lee	21	6.01¼	155
2	Lyman	19	5.11	160
3	Mather	20	6.01	165
4	Welsh	18	6.01	178
5	Gibson	21	6.01¼	170
6	Sutherland (Capt.)	20	5.11	164
7	Anderson	21	6.00	177
Stroke	Williams	21	5.10	155
Cox'wain	Dillon	21	5.02	112

CORNELL.

Position.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Wght.
Bow	Hartley	20	5.11	159
2	Vanderhoef	22	5.06¾	161
3	Wakeman	22	6.00	165
4	King	21	6.00	165
5	Sweetland	21	6.00	172
6	Beardslee	22	5.11	155
7	Baldwin	21	6.01	170
Stroke	Robbins	19	5.06¼	153
Cox'wain	Fisher (Captain)	25	5.04	104

COLUMBIA.

Position.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Wght.
Bow	Thomas	19	5.10¾	153
2	Irvine	19	5.07	163½
3	Meyer	19	5.11¾	173
4	Prince	19	6.00	172
5	Nash	19	5.10¼	174
6	Mackey (Captain)	20	5.08	159
7	Reid	19	5.09	160
Stroke	Falconer	19	5.11	162
Cox'wain	Bogue	21	5.05	114

DETAILED STORY OF THE RACE.

Wisconsin Crew Assuming the Lead While the Other Boats Get All the Cheers.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 27.—About 6 o'clock the Pennsylvania crew arrived at the starting point, where the observation train already was, and then was a long wait, because the Columbia launch, while towing the shell up the river, had broken down. It was 6:43 when the referee's boat signaled to Cornell and Wisconsin, both crews being at the Cornell float, just above the starting point, to come out, because Columbia had just rowed into sight.

Precisely seven minutes later the four crews were in line and all had answered the referee's query, "Are you ready?" in the affirmative. Cornell had the channel course, where the advantage is said to lie, with Columbia directly next to her, and then came Pennsylvania, with Wisconsin close in to shore. It was rather pitiful to hear the three Eastern crews get cheer after cheer and the Western crew not any. "Please keep quiet, observation train," called the referee, and then there was quietness enough so that the referee's voice could plainly be heard saying: "Are you all ready?"

"Yes," came back the answer from all the coxswains. At 54 minutes and 30 seconds after 6 o'clock the pistol flashed and the four crews seemed to take the water together. Hardly had the crews rowed five lengths before it was seen that No. 2 of the Wisconsin crew had jumped his seat and the coxswain threw up his hands, appealing for a new start, which he had a right to do inside of thirty seconds.

Off at the Third Start.

The referee's boat whistled the crews back and the fact that Cornell's boat was furthest down the river at the time raised Cornell's hopes. A second time the crews were lined up, and at fifty-seven minutes and fifty seconds after 6 o'clock another start was made. For some reason or other some one on the Columbia's boat raised his hand as if in trouble and for a second time the boats were called back to the start.

It was five minutes after 7 when the third start was given, and this time the crews got away without accident. This start was a beautiful one, the four boats' noses seeming to hang together for the first two strokes. As they settled in the stroke taught them by the various coaches Wisconsin seemed to be rowing the least number of strokes per minute of any of the crews, but her boat was going faster than any of the others. Wisconsin rowed 32; Pennsylvania, 34; Cornell, 34; and Columbia, 33. Before the first eighth mile was finished the Wisconsin boat had shoved its nose ahead of the other crews, with Cornell second, Pennsylvania hanging well on to it, and Columbia third, dropping astern.

When the first half mile was reached so fast was the Wisconsin boat going that it had taken its whole length ahead of the Pennsylvania boat and was half a length ahead of the Cornell boat on the extreme east. Columbia was coming with the nose of its boat just overlapping Pennsylvania. Frantically the Pennsylvania rooters on the train yelled at their crew, and the broad, brown backs of the Quakers seemed to respond, as in a few minutes they shot their boat up even with the Cornell boat.

Wisconsin's Astonishing Work.

But to catch Wisconsin was not so easy. On a perfectly even keel, with the bodies going well back together and the heads seeming, as if they would swing off the shoulders, a feature that seemed to make the critics believe they would go to pieces after the first mile, the Wisconsin crew flew on. When the mile was reached the Wisconsin boat had a lead of a clear length over Pennsylvania, while Cornell and Pennsylvania were see-sawing for second place. The Wisconsin crew had settled down to a stroke of thirty-two to a minute, the boat never checking between the strokes, and the blades cutting the water as keenly as a knife.

"Look at those Westerners go," shouted those on the observation train, and Wisconsin stock went up for a little while. The slow recovery and the slow stroke had behind it a wonderful power, and the Wisconsin boat never checked or stopped as it went toward the second mile.

In the meantime, Pennsylvania and Cornell were having as pretty a fight for second place as ever has been seen on the course. Time and time again the Cornell crew put a little more back in the stroke and sent the nose of their boat even with that of the Quakers. But it was quite apparent there was little chance of their holding it there. Ward's men were rowing in magnificent form, while Cornell was not yet rowing with the usual Cornell reserve force. Their work was being done spasmodically, and they seemingly made a desperate effort to get to the front and stay there long enough to dishearten their opponents.

Columbia was rowing on behind a couple of lengths, but their boat did not seem to have the speed necessary to keep it in the procession with the other boats. When the Wisconsin crew had reached the mile and a quarter point they eased off a trifle in their stroke, rowing two or three minutes at thirty-one.

In a Splendid Bunch.

At the same time Cornell picked up its stroke and shoved the boat's nose slightly ahead of Pennsylvania, and, overlapping the stern of the Wisconsin shell, "Cornell, I yell," came from thousands of throats on the observation train, and the hope arose that the Cornell crew was going to the front in its usual style. But with apparent ease the Wisconsin stroke went back to its regular thirty-two, and the boat shot ahead again, a good half length. At the same time Pennsylvania's boat, which had been lagging a half length behind Cornell, shot up level with the Cornell boat, while Columbia, making a desperate effort, placed the nose of its shell near Pennsylvania's stern. At this point it was one of the most beautiful races imaginable, the four crews rowing with great regularity, and all of them with a clean, neat stroke. Again, as they neared the mile and a half point, Cornell's boat came up even with the Pennsylvania shell, but was unable to catch Wisconsin, which now had a lead over the two crews of three-quarters of a length, and was still going.

From this point on to the two-mile point the Wisconsin boat seemed to fairly fly. Peansylvania was putting more strength in the oar, but instead of catching the Badgers, the Westerners' boat drew away from them with ease. As they passed the two-mile mark there was a quarter of a length of clear water between the nose of the Pennsylvania shell and the stern of the Wisconsin shell, and then for the first time those upon the train began to appreciate that Wisconsin was not a one-mile crew, and that, having pulled through the first two hard miles at such a splendid pace, they were liable to make trouble at the finish. Cornell was even with Pennsylvania at the mark, and the two crews staid on even terms until the two-mile and a quarter point was reached.

Then the see-sawing began again, Cornell and Pennsylvania alternately forging the nose of their boats ahead of each other in a desperate effort to maintain the second place, while the wonderful Western crew, with the indescribable stroke, with the much criticised form, kept its shell a boat-length in the van. Poor Columbia struggled three boat-lengths behind, rowing with all the power that there was in the boat, but they must have known it was a losing effort.

At the two and three-quarter-mile point Cornell began to drop back a little, in spite of the injunctions of the coxswain, who was frantically appealing to his men, while Pennsylvania spurted ahead a little and finally lapped the Wisconsin shell, while she had a fair length of advantage over Cornell. In the last quarter of the second mile, where the race goes under the great Poughkeepsie bridge, the crews of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin struggled almost like demons, the one to keep the advantage and the other to gain it. But Wisconsin was rowing better than Pennsylvania. The Quakers' temper was erratic, as they made various spurts in their endeavor to overtake Wisconsin, while the latter were rowing steadily at thirty-two, their backs going backward and forward in absolutely perfect rhythm.

As they passed under the bridge Wisconsin had a length on Pennsylvania and one and a half on Cornell. Just after they passed the bridge Pennsylvania made another endeavor to close up the gap and did succeed in lapping their boat over the Badgers' stern, but the Westerners immediately responded, increasing their stroke slightly at this time. Cornell had evidently lost its ability to put any more power in the stroke and could not keep up the pace set by the two crews ahead. Cornell's boat was fully two and a half lengths behind Pennsylvania, while Columbia was still struggling on, three lengths to the stern of the Cornell boat. Passing the three-mile and a quarter point, Pennsylvania hit the stroke up to 35, and there began one of the most exciting contests ever seen in boat racing.

Wisconsin's Fatal Mistake.

Slowly the bow man of the Pennsylvania boat lined up with the coxswain in the Wisconsin boat, but just as he had come on a line with him the Wisconsin crew responded to the spurt and again drew its boat away. It was at this point that Wisconsin was seen to swerve badly towards the western shore, and to the surprise of everybody maintained this course, although it took them inside of a number of small pleasure boats, and fully 500 yards, if they maintained their angle, out of their course at the finish. Naturally the Pennsylvania boat, pulled desperately by the Quakers, gained upon the Wisconsin boat, and as they passed into the last quarter the noses of the shells were on a line.

The Pennsylvania contingent on the train was frantic with joy, and, standing up, gave vent to its feeling with yells to the crew to win the race. The Wisconsin boat, unable to turn back into its lane, had found dead water in the lane which they had sought near the shore, and, pull as the men would, and as desperately as they did, the nose of the Pennsylvania shell came out inch by inch until it crossed the line a scant half length ahead of the Badgers' boat.

It was a finish that set wild with delight every lover of good sport. The Cornell boat was three lengths to the rear of the Wisconsin boat, while the Columbias finished gamely their stern chase almost four lengths behind Cornell.

The official time given from the referee's boat was 20:04. None of the crews was in what could be called bad condition when it finished.

Right after crossing the line the giants from Wisconsin paused a moment to take in their surroundings and then wormed their way out from among the maze of rowboats and small yachts that lined the course on its shore side. They were in the pink of condition, not a man in the eight showing the least symptom of collapse, and immediately rowed across the river to their boat-house, which is situated about opposite the finish mark.

As soon as their boat was housed the Badgers formed a group about Captain Sutherland and shook his hand, and then they fairly hugged one another. Their enthusiasm was unbounded, although they were much disappointed at not finishing first. The eight were unanimous, however, in relieving their coxswain from all blame for steering them out of their course.

The little steersman himself, J. G. Dillon by name, felt much depressed, though he made a good defense for his action.

Dillon Explains His Error.

"Just as we were passing under the big bridge," he said, "I noticed a large berry crate floating right ahead of us, hard on our port bow. In a few seconds we would have struck it, and, in order to avert a disastrous collision, I veered sharply toward the shore, going so far out of our course that I realized that if I were to attempt to get back again the movement would probably cost us the half length that we were then in the lead of Pennsylvania, and, looking down among the small boats inside of the course, and seeing what I thought a chance to pass among them and reach the finish line, I resolved to keep the shell as it was then headed and take the chance. Of course, the maneuver cost us the race, but I am sure that I did the best that was to be done under the circumstances."

After Coxswain Dillon had said this, the rest of the crew crowded around him and patted the little fellow on the back.

"You did all right, old man, and we'll stand by you," they exclaimed in a chorus.

STATISTICS OF PENN CREW.

One of the Quaker Oarsmen Is from Illinois, His Home Being at Beardstown.

Following are the statistics of the Pennsylvania crew. One of the members of the crew, No. 5, A. H. Flickwir, is an Illinois man, his home being at Beardstown:

Lester Kintzing (Captain), bow—Prepared at Lockhaven High School. Rowed on the '97 freshman crew and on '98 varsity crew. Age, 20; weight, 156; height, 5.11.

William R. Howell, No. 2—Philadelphia, Pa. Rowed on '98 freshman crew. Played on class football team. Prepared at the Episcopal Academy. Age, 20? weight, 162; height, 6.1.

F. L. Davenport, No. 3—Plymouth, Pa. Prepared at Wyoming Seminary. Rowed on his class crew. Age, 21; weight, 154; height, 5.8.

J. B. Snover, No. 4—Prepared at Mansfield State Normal School. Rowed on '98 varsity crew. Played on '98 varsity football team. Age, 23 years; weight, 166; height, 5.11.

A. H. Flickwir, No. 5—Beardstown, Ill. Prepared at State University of Illinois. Rowed with '98 varsity crew. Age, 20; weight, 170; height, 5.10½.

J. W. A. Busch, No. 6—Rowed on '97 second varsity. Was varsity substitute on '98 varsity. Age, 23; weight, 161; height, 6.2½.

J. Herbert Hall, No. 7—Prepared at Huntingdon High School. Rowed on '98 freshman. '97 and '98 varsity crews. Age, 22; weight, 160; height, 5.9½.

John P. Gardiner, stroke—Prepared at Toledo High School. Rowed on '98 varsity; quarterback on '98 varsity football team and member of gymnasium team. Age, 23; weight, 153; height, 5.9.

A. B. Hager, coxswain—Prepared at Newark High School—Coxswain '97 freshman crew. Played quarterback on class football team. Age, 19; weight, 105; height, 5.5.

TRIUMPH FOR COACH WARD.

Walter Camp Says Penn's Victory Shows Its Last Year's Success Was No Fluke.

[BY WALTER CAMP.]

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 27.—[Special.]—Ward is King and McConville not far behind. The day and water were perfect and the conditions all that could be desired, but when the referee gave the word and the pistol sounded the Wisconsin crew went but three strokes when No. 2 threw up his hand and Referee Armstrong, calling an accident had happened, recalled the crews. No. 2 had unshipped his slide.

The second start was rendered futile by the call of the Columbia coxswain just as the pistol was fired. At last, the third time, all went off well and for a quarter of a mile it was close, then Columbia commenced to come back, while the other three went on together. It was the closest kind of a race to the bridge between Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, the last named steering badly and going over toward the west bank more and more. At the bridge Columbia was hopelessly out of it and Cornell was pulling back behind both Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Then the latter steered clear over behind the yachts on the west and became almost lost. Fortunately there was a clear line for them and they went straight down it and crossed the line half a length behind Pennsylvania and nearly three lengths ahead of Cornell, Columbia at more than that distance behind Cornell.

It was the closest and most exciting race ever rowed between the colleges for years, and a complete upset of those who questioned the ability of Pennsylvania and the Ward stroke.

Pennsylvania won because it kept its boat on an absolutely level keel and rowed perfectly together. Had Wisconsin kept in its course Pennsylvania would have been forced to row even faster than twenty minutes and four seconds.

Columbia lost because its crew had a poor catch and never secured a firm grip of the water at the full reach.

Cornell was unsteady after the second mile, and failing to secure the lead in that mile lost its only chance. Pennsylvania once in the lead could not be headed. All crews finished in excellent condition, due somewhat to the cool day and beautiful water.

This race effectually clinches Pennsylvania's victory of last year, and proves its success was no fluke. There was a marked break between Nos. 4 and 5 in the Cornell boat after the first mile, and the latter seemed in trouble for quite a distance.

Wisconsin was obliged to steer out just after the middle of the race to avoid a drifting crate or box that was floating across its course. Its crew rowed a long stroke, with a marked body swing, and feathered low, but the swing fore and aft was excellent, and they were splendidly together.

Pennsylvania's leg drive began to tell most strongly in the entrance to the second mile, when it began to draw up from Cornell, who had held it up to that point. There were some fourteen empty cars on the observation train, which seemed a shame when one considered what a race it was.

NEW HONORS FOR THE WEST.

Wisconsin's Work Arouses Interest in Rowing—Coach McConville's Difficult Task.

Wisconsin, with a green coach and a green crew, has brought honor to Western athletics in another branch, and to the Badgers is due the honor of being the pioneers of Western college rowing. Their work this year has excited general interest for the first time throughout the West owing largely to their good showing last year, when it was generally believed they had no show with the crack Eastern crews, yet they finished second.

The work of the crew is considered wonderful. First of all a green coach took charge of the men. Coach McConville gave up a position in the boat to become coach of the crew. Andrew O'Dea left Wisconsin to take charge of the Harvard crew, and at Madison it was believed that with him went the hope of the Badger crew. There was no one to coach the crew, and nowhere could the varsity look for help in this line. Coach McConville was the most experienced oarsman of the squad, and finally, with considerable misgiving, he was appointed to take up the task, and to his work is due the success of the crew and the greatest honor ever won by Wisconsin athletes.

His was a difficult task, for he had to make practically a new crew. He had three old men for his boat, Captain Sutherland, Stroke Williams, and Anderson at No. 6. They had to learn new methods. Little, Lyman, and Mother rowed on last year's freshman crew and they had first to unlearn the Yarra-Yarra stroke before being molded into form for the crew and learning the new stroke, and then came two freshmen, Gibson and Welsh.

Welsh was never inside a shell before this year, and he had to learn rowing from the rudiments. He was one of the accidents of the crew, for he was not considered even a remote probability until he got into a freshman race with St. John Military Academy on Lac la Belle and showed surprisingly good form. Coach McConville watched his work and saw a varsity oarsman in sight and took him to the varsity boat.

Gibson learned rowing at St. John's Military Academy, but he had to learn all over again, and nearly any coach will say that a man who knows nothing about a sport is preferable to coach rather than one who has to be broken of old methods before taking up new ones.

Of this material, McConville, inexperienced as a coach, made a crew which, if it did not win the race, won the honors at Poughkeepsie, and Western sportsmen rejoice with Wisconsin at his success.

Great things may be prophesied for the Wisconsin crew next year, for not a member of the present eight is in more than his third year at college and all are eligible to row next year. Coach McConville will have Andrew O'Dea to help him next year, and the State of Wisconsin, which this year has been heartily supporting the crew's enterprise in going East, will help it still more with the hope, which seems well founded, of seeing the cardinal crossing the line first in 1900.

CELEBRATION AT MADISON.

Big Bell in Library Hall Rung in Honor of the Wisconsin Crew—O'Dea May Not Return.

Madison, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—The fine showing of the University of Wisconsin crew in the big Poughkeepsie race today is the talk of the town. The big bell in Library Hall was rung tonight, a most unusual occurrence, the few students now here considering the defeat of Cornell equal to any victory ever achieved by the Badgers. This is only the third time the big gong has been sounded for victories in four years; once for victory in football over Minnesota, and again over Chicago in '97. Guns were fired and a Fourth of July celebration on a small scale was held in the university quarter of the town.

Groups of students and townspeople stood on the street corners and talked of the great race. The praise for the plucky lads that went from here a week ago Monday was unstinted.

Curran C. McConville, the young coach of the Badgers, came in for a big share of the commendations. Experts here regard his work as nothing short of marvelous, considering the fact the lakes did not open until late in April, and two of the men in the boat are freshmen, one of whom never sat in a racing boat until April 10.

McConville's work with the crews is not at all favorable to O'Dea's return, and the young coach from La Crosse may be retained next year. Comment tonight favors McConville and things look a little blue for the Australian. But McConville may go back into the boat and O'Dea do the coaching. Robert Gay, who has watched the crew work every day and who caught the time in Wisconsin's final trial on dead water at 20:32½, the day before the crew went East, said tonight before the bulletins arrived:

"Pennsylvania will win, Wisconsin will be second, and Cornell third. Columbia, in spite of all talk to the contrary, will be last."

PRESIDENT ADAMS GRATIFIED.

Head of the University of Wisconsin Did Not Expect the Badgers to Do as Well.

President Charles Kendall Adams of the University of Wisconsin, who is at the Auditorium Annex, was gratified at the showing made by the Badger crew. He had hardly expected the eight to do so well, although half hoping they might win. When shown a bulletin telling the finish of the crews in the race he said:

"I am gratified at the result and am greatly pleased the boys made such a fine showing. Although I had every confidence in our boys and thoroughly believed we had the best lot of oarsmen at Poughkeepsie, I hardly hoped for such a good showing as they have made. We had several things against us in the race, which I feared might hamper the work. In the first place the boys had a long and tiresome trip before the race; then I am informed they secured the poorest course in the drawing for positions, and then the short time they had to be on the river to become familiar with the course at Poughkeepsie was a handicap.

"As it is I am proud of our boys and much gratified at their showing."

REJOICING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Crowds Assemble to Watch Bulletins from Poughkeepsie—Queer Mistake Made by the Tickers.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 27.—[Special.]—The news of Pennsylvania's brilliant victory in the big intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie was a signal for a big hurrah among the university students still remaining in town.

At the Colonnade a most unusual occurrence happened, all caused by the ticker conveying the wrong news of the result of the big race. Several Columbia men got into a discussion with Pennsylvanians, and the result was the placing of a number of bets. The ticker first told Columbia had won, with Pennsylvania second. The Pennsylvania men paid over the bets to the Columbia men.

Shouts on the streets for Pennsylvania caused an investigation, and in a few moments a correction came over the ticker announcing Pennsylvania had won. The bets were paid over again.

CORNELL FAVORED IN BETTING.

Pennsylvania Slightly in the Lead at First, but at the Close the Ithacans Are the Choice.

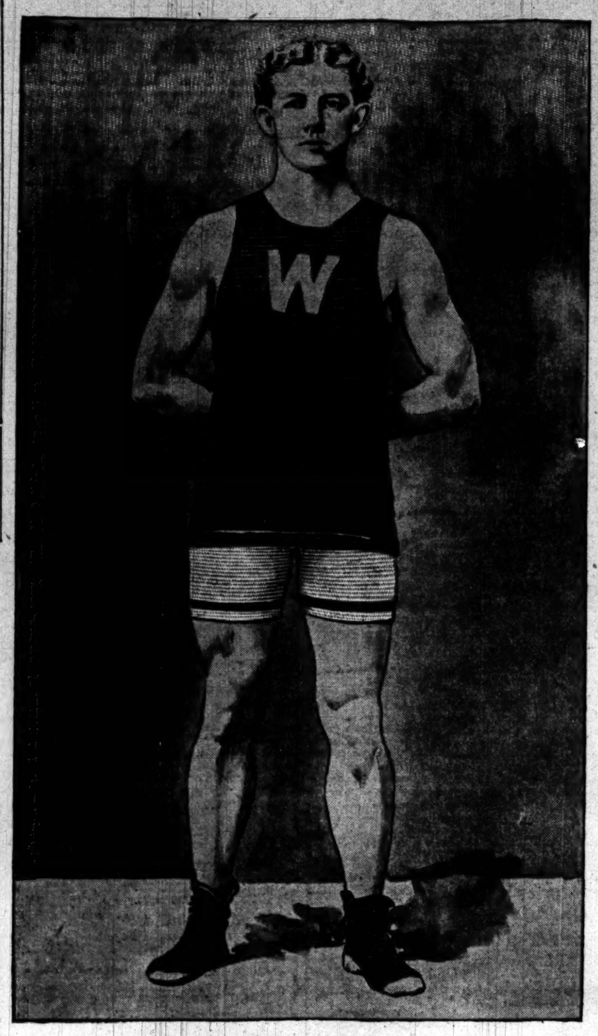
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 27.—[Special.]—Enough money changed hands on the crew race to make victory or defeat mean a great deal to many persons. According to Harry Fancher, the stakeholder, $19,100 was wagered. The largest single bet was $750 even, Cornell to beat Pennsylvania. In the early stages Pennsylvania was a slight favorite, selling even with the field. In the twinkling of an eye, however, matters changed. Cornell sold even with the field and a great deal of money was placed at these odds. At the close Cornell was a decided favorite over all competitors.

Thurston Not a Candidate.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—Senator Thurston of Nebraska said today he would not be a candidate for Vice President and that he would not again hold a public office.

L. KINTZING, CAPTAIN OF PENNSYLVANIA CREW.

C. C. M'CONVILLE, COACH OF WISCONSIN CREW.



ELLIS WARD, COACH OF PENNSYLVANIA CREW.

W. C. SUTHERLAND, CAPTAIN WISCONSIN CREW.

The work of a farmer's wife is never ended. But it is wholesome, enjoyable, productive work that is pleasurable if the farmer's wife is a well woman.

The work becomes weary drudgery when the woman is sick. The work drags and the woman's pride is hurt. Her ambition is to do as much and better work than her neighbors. It is a distinct triumph if her butter is generally regarded as the finest in the county. But fine butter and bad health don't go together.

Mrs. W. J. Kidder, of Hill Dale Farm, Enosburg, Vt., writes to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: "During the past year I found that I was to become a mother and that I was in rapidly failing health. I suffered dreadfully from bloating, and urinary difficulty. I was growing perceptibly weaker each day and suffered much sharp pain at times. I had to give up my work and I felt that something must be done. I sought your advice and received a prompt reply. I followed your directions and took twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and also followed your hygenic instructions. I began to improve immediately, my health became excellent, and I could do all my work (we live on a good sized farm). I walked and rode all I could, and enjoyed it. I had a short, easy confinement and have a healthy baby boy."

The one medicine that gives prompt and sure relief is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a tonic and purifier that works on one special set of organs and puts them in a perfectly vigorous, healthy condition. It quickly soothes inflammation and stops debilitating drains on the system. Taken regularly during the period of gestation it greatly lessens the pain and danger of childbirth.

Although sweet to the taste it contains no sugar which often disagrees with weak stomachs; nor does it contain any alcohol, or opium in any form, and therefore does not induce a craving for stimulants. Keeps perfectly in any climate.

Luigi Arditi

"The Father of Musicians"

Says: "The Kimball Piano is a noble instrument and worthy of all praise."

Musical Herald containing song "Lucy Lee" (regular price 25 cents) and 100 miniatures of great artists mailed free.

W. W. Kimball Co.

Wabash Ave., 5th of Jackson St.

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The Original WORCESTERSHIRE

That's it

Beware of Imitations

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED.

A Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the wonderful new discovery in medical science, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles, rheumatism, and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in the Chicago Daily Tribune.

SWAMP-ROOT

The Great Kidney Remedy.

COOK BOOK FREE

The makers of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF will mail free to any housewife an attractive cook book containing 100 recipes. Send your address on postal to Liebig's Extract Co., P. O. Box 3718, N. Y. City.

NERVOUSNESS.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Strengthens and quiets the nerves.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

YALE TEAM DEFEATED.

HARVARD SCORES A VICTORY OVER THE BLUE AT NEW HAVEN.

Crimson Team Makes the Game Safe in the First Inning by Batting in Three Runs—Another Score in the Third Settles the Contest—After That the Elis Struggled in Vain to Tie the Score, but Their Rallies Prove Fruitless.

New Haven, Conn., June 27.—[Special.]—Harvard's baseball team turned the tables on Yale Field this afternoon in the annual commencement game, winning after a sensational struggle by the figures 4 to 3. Harvard's lead of three runs, scored by scientific batting the first inning, really won the game.

Yale's struggles to tie the score in the last few innings roused both the Yale and Harvard nines to their stoutest efforts, and the situation in all of the three last innings was exciting. In the seventh and ninth Yale seemed on the point of tying the score. In the sixth Yale batted out two runs and needed two more to tie. In the seventh, with two out, three Yale men in succession reached first. Finally the corners were full, and the commencement crowd of 8,000 people rose like one man and made the Yale Field ring with cheers. Waddell was at the bat, and his best effort was a high foul which dropped into Reid's hands.

In the eighth Eddy led off with a single, but the next three men retired without advancing him. In the ninth Yale's heroic effort was made. Pitcher Cook had been sent into center field in the seventh inning to replace Wear, whose batting seemed feeble. Cook pushed a line hit out toward Sears, who judged badly. The ball sailed over his head and rolled so far that before it could be recovered Cook had crossed the plate.

Only one run was now needed to tie. Wallace was called out on doubtful strikes. Camp took a base on balls, and while Captain Haughton called a consultation of the Harvard fielders Camp trotted to second, which had been left unguarded. Sullivan was retired, Galbraith to Haughton, and Waddell made the last out on a fly to short center which Galbraith gobbled, leaving Camp on third.

Harvard's three runs the first inning were made before the players of Yale awoke. The crimson batters began by playing the cleanest kind of a bunting game. Loughlin dropped a ball in front of the plate and was advanced as Sears duplicated the effort. Robertson almost threw out Sears, but a close decision gave him safe. On Haughton's bunt Robinson made Yale's first error, hitting Haughton with the ball. Loughlin was caught between third and home, but Quinby threw poorly and Loughlin scored. Reid knocked the fourth consecutive ball to Robertson, who made a fine assist. Galbraith came to the rescue with the single which probably won the game. He pushed a clean hit over second and Sears and Haughton crossed the plate. Dibblee made third out. Desaulles to Waddell.

Harvard scored but once more during the game. In the third Sears was hit and took second on Haughton's single. Reid was hit, filling the bases. Galbraith's fly to Eddy scored Sears, but the Harvard side was retired with the bases again full. Score:

Yale.	R	B	P	A	E	Harvard.	R	B	P	A	E
Desaul's, 2b	0	2	2	4	1	Loughlin, cf	1	2	2	0	1
Quinby, 3b	0	2	4	1	2	Sears, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Reid, c	0	0	0	7	0	Haughton, 1b	1	2	11	0	0
Cook, cf-rf	1	1	0	0	0	Reid, c	0	1	12	2	0
Wallace, rf-cf	0	0	1	0	0	Galbraith, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Camp, ss	1	2	0	4	1	Dibblee, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Sullivan, 1b	0	1	0	11	0	Clark, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	1	0	Rhodes, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Eddy, rf	0	2	2	0	0	Fitz, p	0	0	0	1	0
Robertson, p	0	0	0	0	1						
Totals	3	8	27	16	4	Totals	4	9	27	11	1

Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Harvard	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Dibblee, Loughlin. Passed ball—Reid. Bases on balls—By Fitz, 6; by Robertson, 2. Struck out—By Robertson, 4; by Fitz, 4. Left on bases—Yale, 7; Harvard, 7. Time—2:30. Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

GAMES IN NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Wins from Boston in the Tenth Inning—Philadelphia Is Beaten.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	41	19	.683	New York	30	31	.492
Boston	38	21	.644	Cincinnati	28	29	.491
Philadelphia	36	22	.614	Pittsburg	25	32	.439
Chicago	33	25	.569	Louisville	23	34	.404
St. Louis	35	26	.574	Washington	18	43	.295
Baltimore	32	25	.561	Cleveland	10	47	.175

Yesterday's Games.

Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3 (10 innings).
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
New York, 6; Cleveland, 1.

Games Today.

Washington at Cincinnati.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Louisville.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 27.—In the ninth inning, when two were out, Ely tied the score with a home run, and in the tenth Tannehill fatfled on the throw-in of McCarthy's long fly to center. Up to the seventh inning Pittsburg played splendid ball, but let the Bostons pass them in that inning by making three errors and getting three hits. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	0	1	1	1	0	Stahl, rf	1	3	2	0	0
Wolf, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Tenney, 1b	0	1	16	0	0
McCarthy, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Collins, 2b	0	1	3	6	0
Beaum't, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Collins, 3b	0	1	3	6	0
Clark, 1b	0	1	14	0	0	Duffy, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Ely, ss	0	1	2	3	1	Lindsay, cf	0	1	2	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	1	4	2	Lowe, 2b	1	1	0	3	0
Zahner, c	0	0	4	1	0	Clarke, c	0	1	4	0	0
Tannehill, p	1	2	0	3	0	Willis, p	1	1	0	1	1
Totals	4	6	27	15	4	Totals	3	11	29	16	2

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3

Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Schmidt, 5; off Carrick, 1. Two-base hits—McAllister, Sacrifice hits—Tucker, McAllister. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Doyle, Davis, Wilson. Struck out—By Schmidt, 1; by Carrick, 3. Double plays—Lockhead-Burdick; Quinn-Burdick-Schrec; Wilson-Gleason-Doyle. Wild pitch—Carrick. Balk—Schmidt. Umpires—Smith and Andrews. Time of game—1:30. Attendance—200.

St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27.—Clean, hard hitting won today's game for the locals. Platt was knocked off the rubber in the third inning, and Burkhardt took his place. The latter twirled in fine form. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Phillies.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Cooley, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Childs, 2b	1	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	0	1	0
Hemphill, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Delehanty, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Heidrick, rf	0	1	1	0	0	La Jole, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Wallace, ss	1	0	0	2	0	Flick, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Ryan, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Wagner, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	0	0	0	McFar'd, c	0	0	7	0	0
Criger, c	1	0	8	2	0	M'Cr'ss, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0	Platt, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Burkh'dt, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Chiles	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	5	27	15	4	Totals	2	5	27	12	0

*Batted for Burkhardt in the ninth.

St. Louis	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Delehanty (3), McFarland. Three-base hits—Hemphill. Home run—Hemphill. Heidrick. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Double plays—Lauder-La Jole-Cooley; La Jole-Cooley. Base on balls—Off Platt, 2; off Burkhardt, 2; off Chiles, 1. Wild pitches—Platt, Jones. Struck out—By Jones, 4; by Burkhardt, 2; by Platt, 2. Passed ball—Heidrick. Thomas. Time, 2:15. Umpires—Hunter and Manassau. Attendance, 2,700.

CALLS THE CHARGE ABSURD.

President Hart Denounces Editorial Accusing His Club of "Throwing" Games.

"Whoever wrote that editorial is such an idiot or rascal that it isn't worth noticing. I say the same thing of whoever inspired it. It is so absurd it can't be answered. That is all I have to say about it, and you can quote me literally."

This was President Hart's comment on an editorial in the Tribune of yesterday charging Chicago last Friday and Saturday games were won by them because they received money from Brooklyn for the purpose of indusing a big crowd to come to the game Sunday, President Hart said was allowed to win. The expression, "victory was won or found," in the Friday and Saturday games for the purpose of indusing a big crowd to come to the game Sunday, President Hart said, was absurd. He said it was easy to find out if the games were thrown by consulting the players after the contest.

President Hart said the editorial meant that there were something over 34,000 citizens of Chicago who were fools enough to be gulled, when if the games were thrown it would be an easy matter to discover it, as the game of baseball is such that it is difficult to throw a game without its being too apparent. He also commented on the fact the author of the editorial didn't know there was a game Monday.

"The whole editorial is so idiotic I won't pay any attention to its allegations, but will keep it in my scrap book as a curiosity."

Pitcher James Callahan was at first indignant at the editorial, and then laughed, saying it was too absurd to be worth serious consideration.

WESTERN WANTS CLEVELAND.

President Ban Johnson Said to Be in the Deserted National League City.

With the practical abandonment of Cleveland by the National league, efforts on the part of the Western league to have that Ohio city's team will be renewed. President Ban Johnson left Chicago Monday on a hurry-up trip and left no word as to where he was going, but it is surmised he went either to Columbus or to Cleveland.

As there will be no more National league games played in Cleveland, the Western leaguers see no reason why they should not take a team there, as it will not interfere with the major organization in any way. They claim it is only a question of a short time before the big league vacates Cleveland for good, as it left there last year and has done so thus early in the season this year, and will play all its games away from home.

They figure the territory to all intents and purposes is vacant and see no reason why they should not move in, so President Johnson is seeking to make arrangements to that end.

Umpire McGarr in a Row.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 27.—[Special.]—Umpire McGarr, one of President Young's newest selections, had a rough experience on the Pittsburg grounds this afternoon. In the sixth inning McGarr gave Collins first based on an infield fly when he seemed clearly out. The decision yielded Boston the first run of the game and the Pittsburgs were furious. Captain Donovan put in a vigorous protest, attended by a few jerks of McGarr's head. The umpire lost his temper, drew back and was about to strike the Pittsburg man. Trouble was averted by Donovan's coolness. McGarr's action made him a mark for the stands. Several pot bottles were shied at him. He defied the throwers by frequent trips to the water bucket. Once a bottle almost landed on his cranium.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis Tries Two Pitchers Against Detroit, but Loses—Buffalo's Hitting Wins.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	31	23	.574	St. Paul	27	26	.509
Indianapolis	30	24	.555	Milwaukee	26	29	.472
Columbus	29	25	.537	Kansas City	25	29	.463
Detroit	29	26	.527	Buffalo	22	32	.407

Detroit, 13; Indianapolis, 6.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—All pitchers were wild today. The Tigers batted the ball more opportunely and took greater advantage of misplays. Score:

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Hogriev'r, rf	2	0	1	1	0	Barrett, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Allen, ss	0	0	2	3	1	Elberf'd, ss	0	1	2	7	0
Katz, 1b	0	0	2	9	1	Carney, rf	2	1	2	0	0
McFar'd, cf	2	0	2	0	0	Dillard, 3b	1	2	2	2	1
Hartzell, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Ryan, 2b	2	2	1	5	0
Stewart, c	0	0	4	1	0	Slagter, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Hickey, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	Frisk, 1f	1	2	1	0	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	1	2	0	Buelow, c	1	1	3	2	0
Damann, p	1	0	0	0	0	Cronin, p	1	0	0	1	0
Foreman, p	1	1	0	1	1						
Totals	6	6	27	15	4	Totals	13	12	27	15	2

Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	—	6
Detroit	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	13

Struck out—By Foreman, 2; by Cronin, 1. Two-base hits—Dillard, Slagter. Home runs—Frisk. Double play—Kahoe-Stewart-Hickey. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—2:00. Attendance—800.

Buffalo, 5; Columbus, 4.

Columbus, O., June 27.—[Special.]—The Bisons took another game from the Senators today by timely hitting in the first and third innings. Loose fielding featured the game. The score:

Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Genins, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Milligan, ss	1	2	3	3	0
Picker'g, lf	0	0	3	0	1	Garagher, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Frank, rf	0	1	1	0	0	House'r, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	McCann, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Bierb't, 2b	2	1	5	3	0	Massey, 1b	1	2	10	0	0
Eustace, ss	1	3	1	4	2	Hall, 3b	1	1	1	1	1
Dillen, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Schriv'r, c	1	1	6	1	0
McCa'y, c	0	0	1	2	0	Hausen, c	1	1	6	2	0
Jones, p	0	0	1	0	0	Amole, p	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	4	8	27	13	5	Totals	5	9	27	17	6

Columbus	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	4
Buffalo	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	5

Two-base hits—Tebeau, Bierbauer, Hausen. Stolen bases—Eustace, Hall. Struck out—Milligan, Frank (2), Pickering, Jones. Double play—Tebeau-Bierbauer. Time—2:10. Umpire—Cantillon.

Kansas City, 7; Milwaukee, 5.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 27.—The Brewers played a miserable game in the field, and as a consequence they lost to the Blues. Threatening weather kept the attendance down to 1,200. Score:

Kas. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulen, ss	0	1	2	2	0	Waldron, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Gettman, cf	1	2	3	0	2	Barnes, 2b	0	2	1	1	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	1	8	1	0	Nicol, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Rothfuss, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Weaver, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Miller, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Schoch, ss	0	0	3	3	1
Raymer, 2b	1	0	1	2	0	Gray, 3b	2	3	3	1	1
Reilly, 3b	0	1	3	1	0	Stafford, 1b	1	1	8	0	2
Wilson, c	0	0	7	1	0	Speer, c	1	0	7	0	0
Egan, p	0	0	0	2	0	Hueting, p	0	1	0	4	1
Totals	7	10	27	11	3	Totals	5	10	27	10	4

Kansas City	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	—	7
Milwaukee	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Gray, Gettman. Three-base hits—Gray, Rothfuss. Double plays—Hueting-Barnes-Stafford. Waldron-Stafford. Umpire—Ward. Time—1:35.

Interstate League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Toledo	34	19	.642	Youngstown	29	29	.500
Mansfield	30	20	.600	G. Rapids	24	32	.428
Fort Wayne	31	33	.574	Wheeling	22	33	.400
Newcastle	28	31	.575	Dayton	21	34	.382

AT WHEELING.

Wheeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	10	5
Youngstown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1

Batteries—Poole and Twineham; Roach and Latimer.

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo	0	6	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	12
Grand Rapids	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3

Batteries—Cates and Arthur; Harper and Cote.

AT DAYTON.

Dayton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4

Batteries—Mahaffy, Brodie, and Jessup; Guesse and Bergen.

AT NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	8	15	3
Mansfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3

Batteries—Buckley and Streit. Law and Hacket.

Games Elsewhere.

At Mattoon, Ill.—Danville, 8; Mattoon, 7.
At Oshkosh, Wis.—Cuban Giants, 9; Chicago Unions, 6.

McCoy Ready to Fight Ryan.

Denver, Colo., June 27.—" Kid " McCoy today sent the following reply to a telegram from the Syracuse, N. Y., Herald, asking him whether he would fight Tom Ryan before the Colorado Athletic club:

" Will meet Ryan July 24, 158 pounds at ringside of Colorado Athletic association, ten or twenty rounds, winner take all. Have deposited $1,000 with the Colorado club to support this. Ryan must do the same, as he shall not get any free advertising without paying for it."

Offer Palmer a Match.

New York, June 27.—W. B. Gray, manager of the Westchester Athletic club, today cabled an offer of a $10,000 purse for a twenty-five-round bout between " Pedlar " Palmer, the champion bantam of England, and the winner of the McGovern-Ritchie contest, which will take place at Westchester club next Saturday afternoon.

Australians Lead in Cricket.

London, June 27.—In the cricket match which was begun at Derby yesterday between the Derbyshire eleven and the Australians the latter were all out today in their second innings for 533 runs. The home team yesterday was all out in its first innings for 123 runs. At the close of play today the Derbyshire players, in their second innings, had scored 27 runs for two wickets down.

Collins' Remarkable Cricket.

London, June 27.—A. E. J. Collins, the 14-year-old Clifton College schoolboy, whose remarkable batting has excited the interest of all cricket players here, carried his bat through the innings today for 628 runs. When his partner was caught out Collins had been at the bat seven hours. The total for his side was 833 runs.

Columbia-Defender Race July 6.

New York, June 27.—S. Nicholson Kane, chairman of the Regatta committee of the New York Yacht club, announced today that the date of the Columbia-Defender race would be July 6.

Canadians' Fast Race.

Henley, England, June 27.—The Canadian four went over half the course on a trial today in 3 minutes 50 seconds, the best time thus far made. Later the Canadians did two courses, the four-oared crew in 8 minutes and 4 seconds and the eight-oared in 7 minutes and 18 seconds. The conditions were favorable.

Shooting Tourney at Eau Claire.

Eau Claire, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—There were twelve inanimate target events in the first day of the annual tournament of the Amateur league at Eau Claire Gun Club Park. Forty-six shooters participated. Robbins of Farco made the highest average, 168 out of 180; Morrison of St. Paul, 163; Mohler and Hirschy of St. Paul, each 161.

$2.55 Milwaukee and Return.

Chicago and Northwestern Ry., June 27-28th, return limit July 1st. Trains at convenient hours. Tickets, 193 Clark-st., and Station, Wells and Kinzie-sts.

FAST FILLIES MATCHED.

MAY HEMPSTEAD AND ADMIRATION TO RACE ON SATURDAY.

These Two Fleet 3-Year-Olds Will Meet in a Special Event for $5,000 a Side at a Mile on the Sheepshead Bay Track—Any Others May Enter, but It Is Not Likely There Will Be More than the Two—Jockeys Injured at Harlem.

New York, June 27.—[Special.]—The two crack 3-year-old fillies of the year are to meet at a mile at Sheepshead Bay the last of the week—May Hempstead and Admiration. Even if this pair did not seem to hold the colts safe it would be a notable event, for the conditions call for a stake of $5,000 a corner, while the association has agreed to add $3,000. The weights are to be 107 pounds each. The race is a special sweepstakes, and is open to any other 3-year-old fillies whose owners care to enter them. There is no other likely entry in sight, as Gaze's stable would scarcely care to put up so heavy an entrance fee. The two in the field will, however, be plenty, and unless the weather should interfere the race will be one of the most interesting special events seen since the famous match between Salvator and Tenny.

The Jockey club stewards in their report on the Maher case declare they are unable to find any evidences of fraud.

The event of the day at Sheepshead Bay was the defeat of Ben Holladay, an odds-on favorite in the fourth race at a mile and a half, by Knight of the Garter, an extreme outsider, who was at all sorts of odds, the closing being 30 to 1, although some got as good as 70 and 80 to 1 for their money. At the fall of the flag Knight of the Garter made the pace, and, try as the others might, they could not get near him, and he won by three lengths. In the Surf Stakes, Missionary was favorite. Stuart led the way to the last jump, when Missionary came in a drive and got the stake by a head.

Coney Island Summaries June 27.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, on main track, $650 added, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
12-1	Goldone, 102 (Odom)	1	11	2½	1nk	1½
3-1	Big Gun, 107 (McCue)	5	5½	5½	2½	2nk
100-1	Eileen Daly, 94 (Brennan)	2	3	4	3	3

Time, 1:18 2-5. Misericordias, Miss Dede, Estill, Golden Sceptre, Herbert, and Alex finished as named. Winner, G. B. Morris' br. c., by Goldinch—Abilone. Good start. Won driving. Goldone ran a greatly improved race.

Second race, 1 mile, $800 added, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-5	Little Saint, 111 (McCue)	5	11	1½	1nk	1½
3-1	McLeod of Dare, 112 (Taral)	4	2½	2½	2½	2½
8-1	Lackland, 111 (Spencer)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:41 1-5. Survivor and Sublet finished as named. Winner, Richard Croker's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam—Little Emily. Fair start. Won handily.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, Futurity course, 2-year-olds, the Surf Stakes, $1,500 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
13-5	Mandy Lou, 110 (Connor)	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
8-1	Stuart, 117 (Spencer)	1	1½	1½	1nk	2nk
3-1	Withers, 112 (McCue)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:08 2-5. Pleasanties, Flaunt, Princess Mary, Water King, Colonel Roosevelt, and Plucky Lad (late starter), finished as named. Winner, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., by Hunter—Trouline Mac. Post 10 minutes. Start fair. Won in a long, hard drive.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, $650 added, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-5	K. of the Ex., 98 (Mitchell)	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
2-1	Latson, 100 (McCue)	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
7-10	Ben Holladay, 129 (Taral)	4	3½	3½	2nk	3½

Time, 2:12. George Budd, Warrenton, and Pacemaker finished as named. Winner, J. A. McLaughlin's ch. h., by Modred—Fortune. Start good. Won handily.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs, on main track, $650 added, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Ben Hadad, 100 (Spencer)	3	2½	2½	2½	1½
6-5	Trillo, 103 (McCue)	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
3-1	Georgie, 103 (Simms)	2	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:19 4-5. Handcuff, High Jinks, Mazarin, Imperator, The Burlington Route, Hard Knot, and Charley Rose finished as named. Winner, W. F. Brown's b. c., by Hindoo—Alga. Post 12 minutes. Start fair. Won handily. The next three driving.

Coney Island Entries.

First race, 5½ furlongs, on main track—Indor, 119 pounds; Primal, 119; Blarneystone, 112; Formero, 110; Gay Lad, 106; Satin Slipper, 106; Presidigitatrice, 105; Dr. Etonberg, 108; Captain Sigsbee, 108; Lady Callahan, 108; Meadowthorpe reserved, 86; Ineenamara, 98.

Second race, 1 mile, maidens—Graham Bruce, ch. c., by Spendthrift—Nina, 114 pounds; Brahmin, 112; Desperado, 112; Sierdale, 112; Dan Cupid, 112; James Tod, 112; James M., 112; Chappaqua, 112; Grace Neece, 112; Andronicus, 112; Gray Jacques, 112; John B. Doerr, Jr., 112; Smiley, 112.

Third race, Futurity course, 170 feet short of ¾ mile, 2-year-old—Seaduce, 117 pounds; Guiden, 115; Montanic, 112; La Veta, b. c., by Lexington—Carola, 110; Parmenion, 110; Standing, 110; Mac Pickwick, 107; Bernadine—Laura Stone, 110; Pettifoger, 110; Mike Strauss, 110.

Fourth race, 1 mile, the Tidal Stakes, $1,500 added—3-year-olds—Lohengrin, 129 pounds; Hello, 113; Time, 126; Glengar, 126; Strathconan, 126; Flion d'Or, 126.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Estaca, 111 pounds; Merlin, 109; Byron McClelland, 108 pounds; Tanis, 103; Holland, 98; Miss Patron, 95; Satrist, 95; Cmoto, 95.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, on turf, High Weight Handicap—Thomas Cat, 136 pounds; Intrusive, 120; Frowning, 114; Hartell, 122; Pirate M., 120; Momentum, 119; Double Dummy, 118; Chivalrous, 111.

JOCKEYS FALL AT HARLEM.

Silver's Arm Is Broken in Two Places and Knight and Reese Are Shaken Up.

Although yesterday's card at Harlem was of a kind that did not draw the usual attendance, there were enough features and accidents in the day's sport to make up for any lack of excitement promised by the card.

Jockey Silvers, Knight had his arm injured by the falling of his mount, Wasanta, at the post in the first race. Jockey Silvers, on Amyntas in the third race, was thrown at the half-mile pole by his mount stumbling, and in the rush of horses Urganda, with Jockey W. Reese up, fell over Silvers, breaking the latter's arm in two places, while Reese was badly stunned and received a severe shaking up which it is thought injured him internally.

The feature of the day's sport was the fourth race of one mile and twenty yards, in which The Devil, the favorite, easily defeated John Baker and Lennep. The start was fairly good, Lennep taking the lead and John Baker following a close second, with Molo third. Passing the half-mile post Lennep was still in the lead and going fast. The Devil was cantering along in third place and had closed up some ground. John Baker was second, with Molo fourth. Turning into the stretch The Devil caught Lennep, who was tiring fast, and, easily stalling off John Baker, who was making a rush for the last sixteenth, won the race handily.

The Devil was the only winning favorite of the day. All the others, however, though not the favorites with the crowd, were heavily backed. This was especially so with Seattle in the second race. He was backed from 20 to 4 and won the money from King's Guard, who was second choice in the betting, by a scant neck. The winner is owned by G. W. Ennis of Lexington, Ky., and is trained by R. Tucker.

Mary Kinsella in the sixth race, at odds of 60 to 1 and thought by the stable to have a good chance of winning, was played heavily by the rail birds. In a driving finish she lasted long enough to win from Piccolo, the favorite, with Marcato, the second choice, in third place.

Harlem Summaries June 27.

Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, fillies, allowances:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	Huronita, 97 (Nutt)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
5-1	Evia d'Or, 99 (A. Booker)	3	2½	2½	2½	2½
2-1	Irene Hayes, 96 (McCann)	2	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:02. Diana Fonso, Wasanta, Zeribs, My Eugenia, Hazel Fox, Chump, Lydia S., Lovable, Solero, and El Jay finished as named. Winner, Trotter & Co.'s br. f., by Huron—Dollikens. Post 20 minutes. Start good. Won easily. The ride on Irene Hayes spoiled whatever chance she had. Wasanta stumbled and threw Knight in a false break and hurt the boy so badly that he could not ride. Holden was substituted.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	Seattle, 96 (Shilvers)	2	2½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	K's Guard, 105 (W. Dean)	3	4½	2½	2½	2½
20-1	Sunburst, 109 (Hinsdale)	4	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:49½. Hosi, Woodranger, Uncle Ab, Possum, Yours Truly, Daigretti, and Hoya finished as named. Winner, G. W. Ennes' b. g., by Himyar or Tournament—Glide. Good start. Seattle was driven out to the last ounce. King's Guard had much the racing luck. Hosi came stoutly at the end. Woodranger stopped badly. Possum was jumped on and badly cut down. Uncle Ab was the cause. Yours Truly pulled up lame.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	L. Singer, 106 (Harvey)	1	4½	3½

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RIBUNE
All the News
the Time.

CZAR TO BUY WAR TOOLS.

RUSSIA LOOKS TO AMERICA FOR BIG ORDNANCE SUPPLY.

Announced That Preliminaries Have Been Arranged Whereby Twenty Million Dollars and Possibly a Greater Amount Will Be Spent in the United States—Clyde Liner Pawnee a Total Loss from Fire at Sea—General News of New York.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 27.

It was announced today that all preliminaries had been arranged whereby American manufacturers would receive at least $20,000,000 and possibly much more from the Russian government on contracts for ordnance. Russia proposes to spend $80,000,000 for field artillery, ammunition, and mounts. Russia, according to report, looked about Europe, and not finding things that came up to her standard, turned to America.

Russia to Buy American Ordnance.

The Czar's representatives made a tour of this country, and as a result, it is said, that at least $20,000,000 will come to this country, and possibly a large part of the rest of the proposed expenditure of $80,000,000.

One of the favored firms is the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition company. Louis L. Driggs, Vice President of the company, said that his company was preparing to capture at least a quarter of the whole appropriation. The superintendent of the company is quoted as saying that while the contract had not been signed, it was expected that it would be in a short time.

The Pullman palace car porters have decided to form a combination on their own account. Articles of incorporation have been filed in Jersey City by the Pullman Palace Car Porters' and Colored Employes' Mutual Benefit association. The association intends to fight for reasonable wages whenever the necessity arises and to aim to benefit the members intellectually.

The Clyde line steamship Pawnee, Captain Ingraham, which left Brunswick, Ga., on June 23, with a cargo of cotton for Boston, was burned at sea on Sunday night, about forty miles off Cape Henry. The vessel is a total loss. It was a freighter, and carried no passengers. The officers and men were rescued by the steamship George W. Clyde of the same line, which left this city for Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday. During the early hours today grave fears were felt as to the safety of the crew. A telegram received at the office of the Clyde line this afternoon, however, announced that the George W. Clyde had arrived at Wilmington, N. C., with all the officers and crew of the Pawnee on board.

Clyde Line Steamer Burns at Sea.

The first news of the burning of the Pawnee was brought here this morning by Captain Savage of the Savannah line steamship City of Macon, who reported that he left the smoldering wreck of the Clyde line freighter off Cape Henry at 8 o'clock Monday morning. According to the Captain the vessel was practically burned to the water's edge, and its identity was only learned by the word "Pawnee" on that portion of the stern which had not been burned away. There were no signs of small boats in the neighborhood of the burned steamship, and after cruising around the vessel for several hours the Macon continued on its way to this city.

Thomas Clyde of the Clyde line said: "The Pawnee was a wooden vessel, and was built in 1890. It cost about $150,000. The Pawnee was not intended to carry passengers. She was expected to come here after she arrived in Boston."

The Pawnee was built in Philadelphia in 1890 by Hillman & Co. The vessel was 203.2 feet long, 38 feet beam, and had a depth of 19.5 feet, and registered 1,210 tons gross. It had compound engines, a single funnel, and was schooner rigged. The vessel was insured.

Charges are published in the New York Independent accusing Dr. A. B. Simpson, President of the Christian and Missionary alliance, with mismanagement of the funds which have come into his hands for foreign mission operations, so that, despite the large amounts of money raised, missionaries have been left in foreign countries without means for their support or to pay their passage home. Dr. Simpson, seen today, said:

Dr. A. B. Simpson Replies to Charges.

"I have in conjunction with the Board of Managers sent an official denial to the Independent concerning all the points in the article referred to. It is substantially this:

"1. The alliance publishes, and has for years, a complete audited report of all its receipts and expenditures, which anybody can obtain at the office, 692 Eighth avenue, New York.

"2. The pledges made at Old Orchard and elsewhere have been redeemed in cash, as the receipts of the society last year were over $160,000, more than double the pledges made at Old Orchard.

"3. No bonds or stocks are entered in the books or reports of the society above their actual market value.

"4. The Financial Secretary always counts the cash received at Old Orchard in the presence of other officers, and the funds are kept by the treasurer in a special bank account.

"5. I receive no compensation from the alliance, but have private and independent means of support, and have had for twenty years.

"6. Numbered receipts are sent to all contributors, and are published quarterly in the official bulletin.

"7. The books are kept by a competent bookkeeper, and are open to inspection."

Dr. Bliss of the Independent editorial staff said this afternoon when a proof of this dispatch was shown to him:

"There are no statements in it which I could call false, but I could take each statement by itself and show that it was fallacious. The Independent has no possible animus in its charges. For three years complaints have been coming to us concerning Dr. Simpson's alliance. The position of the Independent in the premises is a determination to make all the benevolent institutions publish complete and open financial statements."

An opinion has been handed down in the Fayerweather will case by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court which practically reopens the whole matter and gives an opportunity for more legal controversy. The opinion was rendered on the cross fight between Emma S. Fayerweather and Mary W. Achter, nieces of the testator, and John B. Reynolds, executor of Mrs. Fayerweather, against Thomas G. Ritchie and the other executors of the will.

Fayerweather Will Case Is Reopened.

The amount of the estate is estimated at $6,200,000. Under decisions obtained in the State courts all but about $700,000 of this amount has been distributed to various colleges and other beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of the will. The new action will be one to compel restitution and will be heard in the United States courts, as the nieces are residents of Iowa.

It will be alleged that the last will and codicils thereto were obtained by fraud, and a decree will be asked setting it aside in favor of a previous instrument.

The will of Thomas Seton Robertson was admitted to probate today by Surrogate Fitzgerald, thus ending one of the most unique will contests on record. By the terms of the will Mrs. Marie W. Robertson, the widow, was cut off without a dollar. Among the beneficiaries named in the will were Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll, the agnostic, and A. H. Hummel, the lawyer.

Unique Will Contest Finally Settled.

Mrs. Robertson retained Colonel Ingersoll to contest the will. He fought tooth and nail to prove that the testator was of unsound mind and unable to make a valid will. Had he succeeded in proving this Colonel Ingersoll would of course have forfeited the bequest made to him. Mr. Hummel was retained by the heirs to uphold the will.

After the first hearing before the Surrogate the matter was compromised, the widow receiving $1,200 and the rest of the provisions of the will being allowed to stand.

There was quite a commotion in social circles at Newport today when it was announced the wife of the Rev. G. W. Cutter, pastor of Channing Church, where many fashionables worship, had made a statement to the church withdrawing serious charges made by her against her husband.

The church army tea saloon at 76 Allen street has settled down to an average business of from 250 to 300 cups of tea a day, which is considered good business for the time in operation. During the first week hundreds of people, inspired by curiosity, visited it daily, but now that the novelty has worn off, the saloon is acquiring a regular patronage, composed principally, it is said, of "drinking" men, some of whom, on the occasion of their first visit, drank as many as twenty cups of tea. During the evening the saloon is filled with men, who sit about reading or talking, and who drink about five cups of tea each.

Steady Trade for the Tea Saloon.

Ground will be broken next week for the erection at Astoria of a great steel manufacturing plant to cover eventually between four and five acres of land and to give employment to between 1,000 and 2,000 men. The company is incorporated with the title of New York Steel and Wire company, with a paid-up capital stock of $200,000 and a bonded indebtedness of $100,000. The President is James M. Waterbury and the treasurer A. Van Horne Ellis.

The new Ward Line steamship Mexico, Captain McIntosh arrived in port this evening from Havana, having made the fastest passage on record, 2 days, 15 hours, 40 minutes. The best day's run was 456 knots, and the average speed per hour 18.07 knots. The Mexico left Havana on June 24, passing Morro Castle at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrived at Sandy Hook lightship this morning at 10:10 o'clock, making the actual time 2 days, 16 hours, 10 minutes, taking into account the time when the steamship slowed down to take the pilot. The difference in time between Havana and New York is 30 minutes, which makes the record speed between Havana and New York 2 days, 15 hours, 40 minutes.

Mexico Breaks the Havana Record.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was one of the happiest women in Newport tonight, all because she carried off the palm at the Horticultural society's flower show today. When the awards were made known this evening it was found that Mrs. Palmer had received prizes for seven different varieties of roses, more than any other cottager. Other cottagers who received prizes were John W. Ellis, J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Josiah A. Fiske, Mrs. Edward King, and Ross Winans.

Among the young women who volunteered to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers in Cuba during the first few months of the war were four students of the Johns Hopkins University—Margaret Long, daughter of Secretary of the Navy Long; Mabel Austin, daughter of Governor Austin of Minnesota; Mabel Simis, daughter of Charities Commissioner Simis of Brooklyn; and Dorothy Reed, whose family lives in the upper part of this State. Their offer to serve in Cuba was not accepted, but they were allowed to enter the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn. There they spent their summer vacation without pay. They will serve this summer as nurses in the Kings County Hospital.

Summer Work of Brave Girl Nurses.

Chicken raising, carpentering, milking, electrical engineering, and other useful pursuits may soon be placed in the curriculum studied by the school girls in Brooklyn. If certain members of the local school board have their way, a small farm will be set apart somewhere in the limits of the city within the next year, where all branches of domestic science will be taught them. The great majority graduated are turned out into the world absolutely unfitted for the cares of domestic life, it is held, and the establishment of a big school in the center of some tillable land, where this deficiency can be met, is proposed.

To Teach Girls Life's Practical Side.

Ten firemen were overcome by gas at a fire in the cellar of the Church of the Intercession at Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street tonight. They were carried into the churchyard by comrades, and there lay on the grass while women of the congregation ministered to their needs. The altar was wreathed with smoke and flames. In the tumult Mrs. John R. Fellows, pushing aside all who sought to detain her, ran to the altar and carried out the memorial silver cross, four feet high, presented to the church by Mrs. Fay in memory of her daughter.

Overcome by Gas at Church Fire.

FOURTH OF JULY RATES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Low rates via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway July 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, good to return until 5th, to points within 200 miles. Tickets at 95 Adams street and Union Passenger Station, Canal street.

Bero-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blondt, 44 Monroe street and 24 Washington street, agents.

PLAN IS TO DROP GRAHAM

SCHOOL SECRETARY'S RETIREMENT SOUGHT BY OPPONENTS.

Proposal to Be Made Tonight to Postpone Re-election for His Office Till Next Meeting of Board of Education —Mayor's New Appointees to Vote Then—Loesch Thinks He Will Be Left Out — Trustee Gross to Fight for A. G. Lane.

Two matters which are slated to come before the meeting of the Board of Education this evening promise to make the session interesting. One will be a motion by Trustee H. H. Gross to add the name of Albert G. Lane to the list of the assistant superintendents. The other will be a proposal to postpone the election of the secretary of the board, the place now filled by W. A. S. Graham, until the meeting at which the President is elected. The purpose of this last is to put another man in Secretary Graham's place. The man slated is Louis Legner, a brother of William Legner of the Fourteenth Ward.

Trustee Gross will base his motion to reinstate Superintendent Lane on the plea that his long services on the board entitle him to reelection, and that he has at all times been a faithful employé of the city. Superintendent Andrews yesterday made the statement that Mr. Lane, ever since being superseded by him, had given him a loyal support, and this will be used by Mr. Gross for its full value. The proposition is not to put Mr. Lane in the place of any of the assistant superintendents recommended by the Committee on School Management, but to make their number nine instead of eight, as it was before Mrs. Young resigned.

Lane's Support Is Unknown.

An attempt was made yesterday to canvass the board to determine how much support Trustee Gross would have for his motion, but it failed utterly on account of the indisposition of most of the members of the board to declare themselves. It is claimed that Trustee Brenan will vote to reinstate Mr. Lane, and it is known that Trustees Gross, Strong, and Adams will. It is claimed also that Trustee Mark and perhaps Downey will vote for him, although this last is doubtful. Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. O'Keefe will also. This, however, is about as far as his supporters go in their claims, although it is known Trustees Cameron, Sherwood, and Gallagher dislike to vote against him. Trustee Gross, however, declares he will force a vote, and the result will be to put several members on record, much against their will.

Mayor Harrison was asked during the day if he had any specific charges to make against Mr. Lane, but refused to discuss the matter further.

"It is ancient history now," he said, "and there is nothing more to say about it. All I had to say was printed in THE TRIBUNE this morning. That interview reported me exactly, and I have nothing to add to or subtract from it. It is all I am willing to say on the subject."

Trustee Gross Defends Lane.

Trustee H. H. Gross said: "I have spent considerable time getting at the bottom facts in the proposal to relieve Mr. Lane from the school system. It all seems to emanate from some personal animosity of the Mayor. The majority of the board, if left to themselves, would reelect Mr. Lane. Several of Mr. Harrison's appointees have said to me in private conversation that the dropping of Mr. Lane was an outrage, but that the order had come from the City Hall, and he had to go. No reason is assigned, beyond the absurd allegation that Mr. Lane is a politician. No specific charge is made, even on this line.

"There is no charge of incompetency. He is admittedly the strongest district superintendent on the force. Dr. Andrews says his work has been satisfactory, and it would be a mistake pedagogically to let him go.

"The treatment Mr. Lane is subjected to is a disgrace to the city. It emphasizes the fact that long, patient, faithful, and efficient service counts for naught if it stands in the way of the ambition of a politician, who is willing to poison the public mind for personal ends. The Mayor says Mr. Lane is a politician, and therefore he should go. The fact is, that about all the politics in the board is directly chargeable to the Mayor and his appointees, as any one knows who is familiar with the situation."

Fight on Graham Crystallizes.

The opposition to the reelection of Secretary Graham took form at a caucus of the members of the board, appointed by Mayor Harrison, at which, according to the statement made last evening by Trustee Loesch, there was a majority of the members of the board present. At that caucus Trustee Sexton made the remark that the Mayor wanted Secretary Graham retained, and that took Trustee Loesch to the Mayor's office late in the afternoon, to determine whether the statement were correct. What passed between them neither Mr. Loesch nor the Mayor was willing to say, beyond this remark of Mr. Loesch: "I think the votes necessary to put another man in Secretary Graham's place can be found," and the Mayor, when asked if he had interfered in Graham's behalf, said he had not. "It's a matter for the board to settle for itself," said he.

The motion which will be made tonight will not be to name another man in the Secretary's place, but to postpone the election till the next meeting of the board. By that meeting the eight new members to be named by Mayor Harrison on July 6 will have taken their seats, and the Secretary will be elected, with the President and Vice President of the board, providing, of course, that the election is postponed until that date. As already said, the candidate to succeed Secretary Graham who is most talked of is Louis Legner.

Why Miss Alexander Quit.

Much regret is expressed among the kindergarten teachers over the resignation of Miss Ellen Alexander, the head of that department. At the request of Superintendent Andrews she has consented to hold over until some time in September, so as to start the kindergarten work for next year, but says that she will not continue. Her reason for quitting is the same as Mrs. Young's—namely: that the course followed by Superintendent Andrews is to take away from heads of departments all authority, and she finds herself without work to do.

Beardsley Out of School Work.

Supervisor of Manual Training Beardsley, who was not recommended for reappointment, has taken a place with the Crane Manufacturing company, which is taken to mean he did not seek his old place on the school work.

Lane's Latest Boom Fails.

A movement was started during the day to boom Mr. Lane for the principalship of the Normal School, vice Colonel Parker, but it did not make any headway and was dropped.

Babcock May Be Named.

Frederick R. Babcock, a member of the law firm of Winston & Meagher, was mentioned during the day as a probable appointment to the Board of Education. He is a personal friend of Mayor Harrison and a Republican in politics. He lives in the Twenty-fourth Ward at the Virginia Hotel.

M. ELIZABETH FARSON, MRS. YOUNG'S SUCCESSOR

Miss M. Elizabeth Farson, Assistant Superintendent-elect of the city public schools, to succeed Mrs. Ella F. Young, is a native of Ohio. She was born at New Castle and received her early education there. In 1875 she attended the State Normal School at Bloomington, Ill., and then went for two years to the Normal School at Lebanon, O. She came to Chicago in 1879 and entered the city schools as head assistant at the Brown School, Warren avenue and Wood street. Subsequently she was made principal of the Lincoln Street School, now called the Talcott School. After two years work there she went back to the Brown School as principal, and has held that position for the last eleven years. Up to several years ago Miss Farson was a special student of the sciences, languages, and arts of the Chicago University. While she was not enthusiastic over her nomination yesterday, it was evident that she was highly gratified at her success. She will leave shortly for a vacation at some pleasant resort. It will be remembered that Miss Farson was subpoenaed to act as a juror. And while she was excused from that duty she still claims the distinction of being the first woman ever called upon to act as a juror.

UNANIMOUS FOR MRS. YOUNG.

President of the Catholic Woman's League Makes a Statement About Its Resolutions.

Mrs. John C. Robinson, President of the Catholic Woman's National league, has prepared a statement on the action of the latter society last Saturday on a set of resolutions pertaining to the retirement of Ella F. Young as District Superintendent. Mrs. Robinson says that the resolutions were not prepared or presented to the society by Miss Margaret A. Haley, nor by the Teachers' federation, and that they were adopted unanimously. It was stated at the time by some members of the society that the resolutions were not acted on. This is refuted by both Mrs. Robinson and Miss Haley.

GOEBEL WINS IN KENTUCKY.

Nominated for Governor by the Democrats on the Twenty-sixth Ballot.

Louisville, Ky., June 27.—William Goebel was tonight nominated for Governor on the twenty-sixth ballot, after a contest unparalleled in this State for bitterness and determination, or, on the part of the winner, for skillful manipulation.

The end of the long, exhausting fight brought a reasonable degree of harmony to the factions which have been waged through the fight relentlessly and battled for every inch of ground.

Under the resolution adopted by the convention, Captain W. J. Stone, having received the smallest number of votes, was dropped. The twenty-sixth roll call began in silence. The first three counties cast their votes for Hardin, each announcement bringing forth a storm of shouts. Then came three Stone counties. The first went to Hardin and then the Goebelites struck a run of about ten counties with about sixty votes. Louder and louder they yelled as each announcement was made, gathering a momentum that sent them yelling down the list to Graves County, where they gathered in fifteen Stone votes. The Hardinites had another inning and they made the most of a losing game by unbounded enthusiasm. This was checked when Louisville was reached and her seventy votes were dumped into the Goebel column with resounding cheers. Heretofore they had been divided between Stone and Goebel.

The Hardinites stuck to their colors gamely and every county where there was a chance for argument was fought over with bitterness and determination.

When Union County, near the end of the list, threw her sixteen votes from Stone to Goebel, the partisans of the latter let themselves loose, and for several minutes their jubilations held noisy sway. The ballot was concluded with difficulty and announced as follows:

Goebel.....560 Hardin.....531

Mr. Goebel was introduced and made a short speech of thanks.

"I never got anything in my life that was worth fighting for," he said, "without a hard fight. I am willing to make a hard fight for anything I think is worth fighting for. The Governorship of Kentucky is worth fighting for. I shall enter this campaign with all the energy I possess and stay in it until November. No man would have given more earnest support to either of my opponents had he been nominated. I have the right to expect the same from them, and I believe I will get it."

PINGREE PLAN ON THE TABLE.

Detroit Council at Least Temporarily Disposes of the Municipal Ownership Project.

Detroit, Mich., June 27.—The plans of Governor Pingree and his associates for municipal ownership and operation of Detroit street railways were left "in the air" by the Common Council tonight. The two pending ordinances and other matter appertaining to the municipal ownership scheme were laid on the table by unanimous votes, and it is problematical when these questions will be again publicly debated.

WOULD DROP 16 TO 1 ISSUE.

Wisconsin Democrats Favor a Simple Declaration for Bimetallism and an Anti-Trust Crusade.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—Wisconsin Democrats will demand that an anti-trust crusade be made the foremost issue of the coming Presidential campaign, according to Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, who has been closely testing party sentiment throughout the State.

They will further demand that free silver at the arbitrary ratio of 16 to 1 be dropped and a simple declaration for bimetallism take the place of this clause in the Chicago platform of 1896.

WILL MANUFACTURE LIQUID AIR

Important Developments Expected in Experiments to Be Conducted at Ann Arbor Next Year.

Ann Arbor, Mich, June 27.—[Special.]—It is expected that there will be some important developments in connection with the manufacture of liquid air here next year. The university recently received a $1,200 plant from Charles F. Brush of Cleveland, and Professor Paul C. Freer has just left for Munich, where he will study the plant there. A cablegram received today from Munich announced that Professor George W. Patterson of the university had been granted the degree of Ph. D., Summa Cum Laude, which is a rare distinction.

Half Fare July 1st to 4th.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell excursion tickets between all stations July 1st to 4th inclusive, good returning until July 5th, at half rate. On July 3d and 4th tickets will be sold to points on connecting lines within a radius of 200 miles at one fare. Ticket offices, 182 Clark street and Dearborn Station.

Fined for Stealing Papers.

Justice Eberhardt yesterday fined George Hensel $2 and costs for stealing copies of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE in Fairfield avenue, between Twelfth street and Ogden avenue.

Special Train to Lynn, Mass.

Y. P. C. U. delegates to the Lynn meeting will leave Chicago via the Wabash by special train 3 p. m. July 10. Sleeping car diagrams now open. Ticket office, 97 Adams street. Telephone, Main 1619.

THREE KILLED IN A RIOT.

FATAL BATTLE OF NEGRO AND WHITE MINERS IN ALABAMA.

Former Quit Work and Gather in a Ravine to Protect a Comrade from Arrest and Are Fired On Unexpectedly — One Dies Instantly and the Others Soon After—Sheriff O'Brien and One Hundred Armed Men Have the Situation in Hand.

Birmingham, Ala., June 27.—Three negroes are dead and one is not expected to live until morning as a result of a riot between the white and negro miners at the ore mines near Cardiff, in Jefferson County. The dead are:

DILL, JAMES.
ELLIS, EDWARD.
SAMUELS, ADAM.

Wounded:

Thomas, George; mortally.
Williams, Rudolph.

The two races came to a clash in the late afternoon in Glasgow Hollow, where the negroes had congregated, armed with Winchester rifles. A white man passing along the road was held up, and besides being abused was roughly handled. This news soon spread and an armed body of white miners moved toward the hollow. It is supposed that they went around by a circuitous route in the mountains and came upon the negroes unexpectedly.

Fire Two Volleys.

Ed Ellis, the ringleader, armed with a Winchester and a Colt's revolver, fell at the first shot. A rifle bullet did the work. There was another volley and four of the other negroes fell. Jim Dill and Adam Samuels died in a few minutes after being removed to a neighboring house. George Thomas was shot through the abdomen with a Winchester. He is not expected to recover. Rudolph Williams will live.

The trouble started yesterday, when it was thought that John Shepherd, who on last Wednesday afternoon insulted Mrs. Monroe Jones near Corona, was in that community.

The negroes armed themselves to prevent his capture. Both sides were aroused and only the timely arrival of a Sheriff's posse prevented an outbreak. This morning the negro miners held a mass meeting and refused to go to work. They all belong to a secret organization known as the 'Knights of Africa," or the "Mysterious Ten." They keep rifles and ammunition on hand at all times. It was in the afternoon that they gathered in Glasgow Hollow, although with what intention is not now known.

Hope Trouble Is Over.

Influential citizens say that the ringleaders are now out of the way and they hope to manage the other negroes. Ed Ellis, the head of the band, and holding the chief office in the secret organization, made a speech to the negroes just before his death, telling them not to believe what the white officers had told them, and swearing that he, for one, would get even with Sheriff O'Brien, who yesterday, at the point of a shotgun, ordered him to disperse his gang.

Shortly after the riot Sheriff O'Brien left here with a hundred armed men. He now has the situation in hand for the time being, although late reports say the outlook is extremely critical and that the negroes are talking of avenging the death of their leaders.

One Dollar to Island Park and Return.

On July 4th the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell excursion tickets to Island Park (Monence) and return at the low rate of $1 for the round trip, tickets good that day only. Trains leave Dearborn Station 8 a. m., 11:05 a. m., 1:50 p. m. Returning, reach Chicago 5:40 p. m. and 9:15 p. m. Ticket offices, 182 Clark street and Dearborn Station.

Special price to graduate scholars—15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Parker's Hair Balsam keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray. Greve's Ointment makes a healthy skin, 50c.

"Osceola," "Oneck," "Zuni."
E & W—All with rounded front.—E. & W.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS. 7:39 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

USABLE LAKE VIEW | GOOD CHICAGO AVE. | GOOD 14th ST. | USABLE HYDE PARK

(Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.)

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Wednesday, June 28.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain and Ireland closed; mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Thursday, via S. S. Lucania.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p.m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30, and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Boston, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of Cuba, mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m and 9 p. m.; final close July 2, 2 a. m.

For Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close July 9, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago unless some other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Charles Kropel, Frances Burglaff	30—28
Joseph G. Ekstein, Anna C. Kobart	29—22
Fred Fredrickson, Mary E. Spiers	28—22
Jacob B. Phillips, Detroit, Mich.; Nellie A. Greene	24—24
Edward J. Hartigan, Lillie English	22—20
Henry E. Bell, Amboy, Ill., Hazel McGuire, Batavia, Ill.	28—22
Adolph Judae, Mattie A. Franey	24—20
Sam. Butts, Michigan City, Ind.; Edith Booth, same	26—19
George Couper, Hattie Markers	28—25
Joseph Lewandowski, Maryanna Seiborska	18—16
Patrick Fitzpatrick, Margaret Slattery	29—27
Terrence Shanley, Mary E. Kennedy	29—30
Peter Olney, Elizabeth Lindenmeier	25—18
Charles Fernstrom, Margaret Broden	25—26
George Dunon, Clara Ferry	21—19
Edward Faulkner, Amboy, Ill., Hazel Elmer G. Collins, Manden, N. D., Minnie M. Mahlecke	24—24
William Moll, Hattie Reimer	31—26
John Peter, Florence F. Hunt	24—19
Thomas R. Gilmore, Annie C. Johnson	26—25
Thomas C. Cahill, Terre Haute, Ind., Agnes M. Harvey	24—24
Michael Ryan, Margaret Hackett	21—21
Fred Sundbach, Clara Gross	20—21
Matthews B. Edwards, Mary McGuire	28—24
George M. Sinclair, Anna Nowotka	23—16
Ernest Zander, Augusta Busslan	29—21
Gustav Seaquist, Ida Nelson	24—22
Walter L. Collins, Anna R. Young	21—20
Clifford Adair, Emily M. Johnson	25—22
Oscar F. Foss, Gertrue G. Shaver, Salt Lake City, Utah	23—20
Herman Burke, Annie Foll	25—27
John C. Mahler, Valparaiso, Ind., Annie Reily	27—22
Carl De Witt Bates, Esther Mullin	22—25
John Yearkie Jr., Polo, Ill., Lillie L. Derbysame	27—21
Oscar Bendel, Cecelia Popp	24—22
Pierie Murray, Clara Dawson	21—20
George W. Oglesby, Bessie Ellis	24—20
Adolf Hutt, Edna Blomgren	20—21
Josef Wyleusy, Maryanna Pietrowska	24—16
Daniel Keyser, Minnie Tagert	24—20
Louis M. Ehrhardt Jr., Lillian M. Hansen	24—22
Harry Blackford, Cleveland, Annette Mace	30—30
William Hutchins, Irene Wheeler	42—36
James I. Lawrence, Mary L. Fuller, Fullersburg, Ill.	29—24
Walter E. Westlake, Marion, Ind., Violanda Stas	24—22
John Peters, Emma Roloff	24—21
John Piatek, Julia Tabisz	27—20
Henry K. Chapman, Moline, Ill., Sadie I. Newton	24—25
William Allen, Delia Koutchey	24—18
William Walsh, Maggie Rotchford	24—24
John J. Scully, Alma Weiler	29—20
Matthew Smith, Alice Shanley	29—22
Carl G. Swanson, Hulda Casperson	25—27
Charles E. Schnadtler, Nellie Ethier	26—18
Joseph J. Rousek, Mary F. Antoninides	28—22
Gunnan Dahlquist, Hilda Gustafson	31—28
Frank J. McCrory, Sarah M. Doyle	21—23
Charles E. Gove, Nelle M. Jensen	24—24
Maurice O'Connell, Mary King	24—24
Anthony Beback, Emelia Ergetowska	24—24
William A. Furness, Alice M. B. Dennison	24—21
Max H. Cohnbeom, Rosa Riess	24—21
Joseph P. Mohen, Tina Smith	30—30
George Heidmann, Rosie A. Voegtle	28—21
John J. Meyer, Janie Hilda Gustafson	21—21
Henry H. Day, Blanche Griffith	27—24
Bismarck O. Seibach, Crippie Creek, Colo., Katharine Taylor	28—20
Joseph J. Kostka, Mary Valka	28—21
Frank W. Warren, May B. Landreth	24—23

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Emil F. Grasser, Marie C. Kayser	30—28
Carl E. Zimmermann Jr., Lillian C. Getsinger	24—19
Joseph Johnson, Emma Vogel	24—19
Joseph F. Twomey, Margaret McCaffrey	24—20
Oscar A. Olson, Beatrice Bernek	24—19
Andrew Kenny, Kathryn E. Burke	27—22
John Paulson, Helen D. Goodmanson	27—22
Martin Nolan, Sarah McHugh	24—24
Henry J. Stetzler, Martha Bicknese	27—26
William F. Dienshwirt, Ella H. Ragan	24—24
Edwin C. Liter, Barbara Beercken	24—24
Michael Basso, Lillian Lagorio	24—24
Rome Faber, Kathleen Beack	24—24
John T. Broderick, Kathryn O'Hara	24—24
John A. Nelson, Emma Schneider	27—20
Hugo King, Lena Simon	24—18
Richard Baker, Grace Wheeler	24—17
William D. Barnes, Mamie E. McGinnis	22—24
Albert F. Pfeiffer, Clara M. Pfunder	24—20
H. Clifford Davidson, Ida S. Boehm	24—24
Lewis Gilbert, Rebecca M. Cavelle	24—24
John P. Clyde, Denlap, Ia., Bessie Roberts	24—20
Frank Donahue, Ida Knoll	24—24
Richard Mackay Jr., Elizabeth Dryman	24—19
Jan. Horek, Annie Bosman	24—19
Paul Roemisch, Olive N. E. Astenius	24—24
John P. Croak, Genevieve Walsh	24—24
Martin W. Honan, Jennie Kane	24—18
Harm Okkenga, Angeline M. Tetsiaff	24—20
Michael Kerulies, Marijanna Kalnis	24—24
Conrad Guthardi, Caroline V. Lubben	24—22
Christ C. Stackley, Annie E. Rice	24—21
Philip J. Schweinfurth, Katie Stahl	24—24
John Trapp, Annie Sauser	30—23
Carl A. Weecher, Salt Lake City, Utah, Lizzie Newhouse	22—20
Josef Mollin, Julia Masek	22—24
Cornelius J. Twomey, Josephine L. Burke	21—19
James J. Murray, Clara I. Reagen	21—18
Lowther Ferris, St. Paul, Maude S. K. Merigold	23—23
Robert Eick, Anna Metzger	31—24
Eugene S. Gerceion, Nellie M. Comerford	31—24
Sandford W. Lindsay, Edna E. Niebergall	24—22
Harris S. Jackson, Lulu N. Hagen	24—22
Solomon Siegel, Frieda Baer	24—22
Emil Mod, Emilie Mueller	24—22
William Burke, Mary Raynor	24—20
John F. Rohn, Jennie Tully	26—23
Anthony J. Schulte, Amanda Seidler	30—30
Charles F. Thompson, Burling, Wis., Katharine Smith, Milwaukee	57—56
Milton Sarwan, Augusta Wise	40—40
Irwin Stetler, Marion Guest	21—18
Charles H. Hahn, Virginia S. Kurth	26—22
William L. Sommer, Ellie C. Schultz	30—25
Clark Upson, Lorena Peters	30—18
James E. White, Catharine I. Blackwell	34—30
Carl J. Sommer, Ida C. Johnson	27—21

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 27.—Forecast for Wednesday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Showers Wednesday, partly cloudy Thursday, southerly winds, becoming variable.

For Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Showers Wednesday, threatening Thursday, light to fresh southerly winds.

For Wisconsin—Showers Wednesday, probably fair Thursday, variable winds.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: June 27, 8 p. m.						
Abilene	29.90	88	90	N.E.	....	Fair
Albany	30

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1899.

The Artificial Limb Industry.

The New York Medical Journal states that the manufacture of artificial limbs as an industry is but little known outside of the circle of those who are maimed, and that while many regard it as a part of the surgical profession, it is as distinct as any of the other mechanical arts. If a man who is not too poor loses his arm or leg it is possible for him to mitigate his misfortune by the cunning of a skilled artisan. With an artificial leg he is restored as an equal among his fellow-men in every employment of life, and can walk naturally and comfortably. If his pride revolts against the empty sleeve he can have an artificial arm with a rubber hand that closely simulates the natural member.

Georgia Pine.

At a recent meeting of the prominent sawmill men of The Limit of Georgia statistics were presented showing that there are 1,500,000 acres of standing timber in the State, averaging 2,800 feet of merchantable timber to the acre, and that the daily cut of the mills is 2,500,000 feet. It was estimated that six years will completely exhaust the timber in Georgia, and when it is gone it is gone for good. It cannot be reproduced. It will be the end of one of the most beautiful woods in the market. The New York Lumber Trade Journal makes this suggestion: "Every milliman in the State of Georgia, and in other yellow pine States as well, should combine, or do something to advance the price so as to get the full benefits of the only crop they will ever harvest." This may be business, but it is no compensation for the loss of this valuable and handsome timber.

The Evolutionist at Large.

President Starr Jordan contributes an article to the July number of the Popular Science Monthly entitled "In the Little Brook," which recalls the delightful essays Grant Allen used to write before he turned novelist, and which he published together in the little volume, "The Evolutionist at Large." Professor Jordan's scientific story begins in the "once upon a time" method of fairy tales, and takes the reader back to the old Devonian times when all beasts lived in the sea. Most of the animals preferred to stay in the water, where it was easier to move about, but those which happened to have rudimentary lungs in the shape of an air-sac "used to venture farther and farther out of the water, pushing their way heavily on the ground." Hence arose the reptiles, birds, and mammals, including man "and all the monkey people."

Science and the Higher Criticism.

In Appleton's Popular Monthly for July the place of honor is given to an article by the Rev. David Sprague entitled "Scientific Method and Its Application to the Bible." The author accepts Huxley's definition of science as trained and organized common sense. He traces the history of scientific inquiry from the Chaldeans downwards, and says that Aristotle did not leave one single scientific generalization of value to succeeding ages. In the middle ages "the importance of an exhaustive knowledge of the facts of nature seemed trifling when compared with questions of character and the future life." To answer such questions as: What is the nature of the collection of writings which constitute the Bible? Who are its authors? What is the age in which these works were written or compiled? and many others, there is only one method which is satisfactory—the purely scientific method—the method known by the name of the "higher criticism."

The Greenleaf Librarian and the Spoilsmen.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, the new Librarian of Congress, is not likely to find his position a bed of roses. Since his acceptance of the place there have been eight vacancies on the staff which he has had the temerity to fill without consulting the politicians. As the outcome of this unprecedented audacity it is stated that when Congress comes together there are Senators who will compel him to recognise them by refusing to vote for his confirmation—his appointment having been a recess one. Mr. Putnam, having no desire to turn the library into a political asylum and seeking only to secure for it a perfect working system, has filled these vacancies with trained and competent persons. He has made no discharges among his subordinates, but has simply filled the places he found vacant with those who are qualified. As he is rapidly making the library more adaptable for Congressional use and is an expert librarian, it is not likely the spoilsmen will make good their threats. If they should it would only rouse a storm of public indignation. As matters stand now Mr. Putnam will be congratulated that he did not consult the politicians.

Hope Left for the Men.

A deep sigh of masculine relief will greet Susan B. Anthony's admission that the men of the world have a great future, as well as the women. When the woman's rights leader can make such an admission in the presence of an august body of reformers like that in London there must be some hope for the masculine half of the race after all. Time was when nobody would have dreamed of Miss Anthony's making such a statement, even in fun. Has man been improving, or has Miss Anthony's heart been softening through these years of battle? Whatever the cause, it is comforting to know that man is not to be relegated to the rear in the march of human progress. From the tone of Miss Anthony's remarks in bygone years it was considered doubtful whether men were to be allowed within the sacred precincts of the reformed world. They were given to understand that they had made such a monumental failure in governing the world that they were to be retired or perhaps abolished. This alarm is now seen to have been premature. Men are not only to be allowed to exist in the glorious era of the future, but may even be allowed to hold a place second only to that of the fair sex themselves.

If the woman's council at London accomplishes nothing more it will not have met in vain.

A BLANKET ORDINANCE.

The ordinance introduced on behalf of the Chicago Subway, Arcade, and Traction company night before last empowers it to construct a system of underground street railways throughout the entire city, with a subterranean terminal station somewhere on the three lake front blocks between Randolph and Monroe streets. The company is also empowered to construct or lease docks and warehouses, to construct slips and harborage adjacent to them, and to do many other things too numerous to mention.

The local transportation needs of a community are met first by surface roads. When they cease to suffice, elevated roads follow. When both are inadequate it is necessary to go beneath the surface. The day will come, undoubtedly, when the present means for travel within the city will have to be supplemented by underground roads. That day does not appear to have come yet, however. It would not be a profitable undertaking at this time to spend money in providing facilities for underground travel which people will not avail themselves of so long as they can be carried on surface or elevated roads.

Therefore, it is safe to assume that the originators of this ordinance have no immediate thought of constructing costly underground roads, and that it is their intention, if they get the franchises they ask for, to do some of the other and less expensive things they want to be authorized to do, such as constructing conduits for telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires, etc., and let the underground railroad scheme wait till it becomes profitable. Or it can be assumed with equal if not greater probability that this ordinance is a purely speculative affair, and that the men who are behind it are simply endeavoring to get franchises to be sold to whoever may offer the most money for a permission to do pretty much everything beneath the surface of the entire City of Chicago.

The ordinance was introduced by Alderman Powers. That is not in its favor. The names of the beneficiaries are not given. The scheme is an anonymous one. That fact is against it. The guess is made that the wealthy capitalists who bought the North and West Side street railroads are interested in this project. If so, which is unlikely, let them say so and make their requests in their own names. The city should have dealings in matters of this kind with known, responsible parties and with none others.

The ordinance has provisions regarding the construction of an elevated bridge and also of a subway to unite the North and South Side park systems. These have been inserted in the hope of securing the votes of Aldermen who are inclined to look with disfavor on all franchise ordinances which are fathered by Alderman Powers. But these provisions do not make the ordinance acceptable if objectionable in other respects, which it manifestly is. It covers too much ground. It contemplates the bestowal of too many and too extensive privileges. It may be that the ordinance is nothing but a bluff, and that no effort will be made to push it. If an effort is made, the decent Aldermen should combat it and defeat the measure.

Leaning Gold to Europe.

Gold to the amount of over sixteen million dollars has been exported during the present month, although the balance of trade is still heavily in favor of the United States. Had this happened two years ago there would have been a feeling of nervous apprehension. Some would have looked on it as the beginning of another panic. Today nobody is disturbed. Nobody would be if three or four times sixteen millions of gold were to be shipped to Europe. For, whereas a few years ago, the United States had no gold to spare, it has a great deal now. The prevailing opinion, and it seems to be the correct one, is that the gold which has gone abroad during the last four weeks has been borrowed by European banks to carry them through the July disbursement season, and will be returned later on. Thus the United States gives further evidence that it is a "creditor nation," and not the "debtor nation" which the free silverites used to say it was, assigning that alleged fact as a reason for debasing the currency, so foreign creditors might be cheated. The truth is the United States has become financially independent. From the beginning of its existence up to a comparatively recent period it depended, though in a decreasing degree, on foreign capital. Its days of dependence seem to be over forever. Henceforth it is to be a lender instead of a borrower.

TAKE AWAY THE PATRONAGE.

The political question which is attracting the most attention in Washington just now concerns Secretary Alger. He has stated that he does not intend to retire from the Cabinet at this time because his Senatorial campaign will not begin until next year. The friends of Senator McMillan and also of Senator Burrows, for the two are working together, say the Secretary should resign at once. They allege that he should do so because he has allied himself with Governor Pingree, who is assumed not to be altogether friendly to President McKinley, while the two Michigan Senators are strong supporters of the administration, and because, if Mr. Alger remains at the head of the War department, he will have patronage at his disposal which will be of service to him in his Senatorial campaign. The friends of Senator McMillan take no stock, apparently, in Secretary Alger's statement that his campaign will not begin for a year. They believe he will begin it at once and utilize all the patronage he can control.

Possibly they have gauged the situation correctly. If it is the intention of Secretary Alger to use the influence which he can exert as head of the War department to put himself in the Senate, then he ought not to stay where he is. The offices which are in his gift should be bestowed on men whose only aim is to serve the public faithfully and not on men who feel it their duty to further the ambition of the person who has appointed them. Offices should no more be used to serve the personal ends of Secretaries than of Senators or Representatives or of Presidents.

The Secretary of War would have practically no patronage at his disposal at this time, however, but for the recent order of the Executive taking out of the classified civil service a large number of positions brought within it by the latest orders of his predecessor. If the President had not let down the bars Senator McMillan's supporters would not insist, as they do, on the necessity for the resignation of the Secretary. If he had no patronage to help himself along with they would sooner see him at Washington, tied to his desk, than in Michigan, mending his fences.

Secretary Alger may feel that if he resigns now the patronage of the War department may be used against him in the interest of Senator McMillan. The friends of the Senator would see nothing out of the way in such a use of patronage. If the Secretary has any such feeling naturally he will stay where he is as long as he can and will go unwillingly if he has to go before he is ready. His relations with the President will cease to be pleasant. The Senatorial contest will be embittered. The Secretary's friends will allege that he was forced out of the Cabinet so the patronage of the department might be used against him. Evidently there would have been much less danger than there is of a disagreeable contest over the Michigan Senatorship if the President had not modified the civil service regulations so as to give the Secretary of War patronage which it is assumed now the present head of the department will make a bad use of. Why not revise the recent civil service order and take away the patronage?

MRS. BARROW'S SENTENCE.

Mr. Barrow, the author of the plan to kidnap the Clark baby, was given fourteen years and ten months in the penitentiary. His wife, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced on Monday for twelve years and ten months. Good conduct will reduce the term to a trifle over eight years. The sentence is none too severe. The Judge, in sentencing Mrs. Barrow, said "she has committed a crime which shows her to be utterly devoid of the finer and gentler feelings which are the distinguishing virtues of her sex. She has ruthlessly invaded the sanctity and security of the American home."

It is quite likely that Mrs. Barrow was more or less coerced by her husband. Had she been tried before the laws relating to married women were so modified as to free them from various disabilities she would have pleaded that what she did was done under duress, and she might have managed to escape punishment. But if Mrs. Barrow had been a true woman no amount of husbandly coercion would have induced her to steal another woman's child. While the law draws no distinction the general feeling is that a woman kidnaper is a greater offender than a male kidnaper, because she knows best—or ought to know best—the intolerable anguish her act causes a fellow-woman. Nobody would have felt, therefore, that injustice had been done in this case if the wife had been given as long a sentence as her husband instead of a shorter sentence.

The long terms which have been given Barrow and his wife and the reasonable certainty that they will have to serve them out, for Executive clemency is not likely to come to the relief of either of them, will have a discouraging effect on all individuals, male or female, who may have thought of stealing children in order to get a ransom for them. Wives who are taken into the confidence of husbands who contemplate child-stealing will refuse peremptorily to have anything to do with schemes which may send them to the penitentiary for many years. They will decline to be coerced.

MR. LANE'S PROPOSED DISMISSAL

The Board of Education will hold the last meeting of the school year this evening and will elect teachers, school officers, and other employes for the ensuing year. If the report of the Committee on School Management shall be adopted, Mr. A. G. Lane, now Assistant Superintendent and former Superintendent, who was educated in our public schools and has been identified with them all his life, will be dismissed. No cause for dismissal has been officially stated. The Superintendent himself has advocated his retention, which would appear to indicate that there is no friction between them.

Rumor attributes the dismissal to the Mayor, and the Mayor in a general way says that it is Mr. Lane's acts which have resulted to his disadvantage. What those acts are he does not state. A man who has served the public schools nearly forty years ought not to be retired without a well defined cause. He is in the prime of life and is competent for his duties. No one questions that. What then is the reason? The board, before acting upon its committee's recommendation, should know what were the specific reasons which actuated it in reaching its decision. If there is a good reason for the dismissal, Mr. Lane should go; but the public should know the reason; if not, he should remain. If his dismissal is for political reasons only it would be an outrage.

FAILURE OF DISARMAMENT PLAN.

Vague as are the reports that filter through to the outside world from the peace conference at The Hague, it is evident that the Czar's disarmament plan has received the expected and fatal blow from Germany. Troubles do not come singly, even for a Czar. The same day that brought Colonel Schwarzhoff's speech at The Hague also brought the Czar another daughter instead of a son at St. Petersburg. Both must be severe disappointments to the autocrat of all the Russias. Both are events that have a bearing on European history. The lack of a direct heir to the Russian throne is the more important of the two, for the young Czar cannot free himself from the reactionary influence of the Dowager Empress and the Pobyedonosheff faction as long as he is without a male heir.

Germany's bitter hostility to disarmament in any form is not surprising. The failure of the scheme was expected, and, if the German delegates had not taken the lead in defeating it, some other power would have done it. It has been practically certain from the beginning that the maze of conflicting interests was too intricate to permit of anything like disarmament without a war to clear the ground. Great Britain would not consent to decrease or limit its army in India. It was agreed that armies in the colonies should not be interfered with, and it was specifically arranged that Siberia should be included as a colony. Colonel Schwarzhoff made an unanswerable point for Germany when he said that in a European war Russia could bring every Siberian regiment into Europe on its new railway. France might do something of the same kind in Tunis. The Kaiser could hardly be expected to agree to limit his army to its present size or to reduce it when his neighbors on either side could be organizing an army of any size.

The German delegate was also on solid ground when he contended that the size of an army on a peace footing was only one factor in its war efficiency, and that it was more or less absurd to try to control the one factor and pay no attention to the others. If the Czar's idea of restriction is to be carried out to its logical limits he should stop building his transsiberian railway, for this will be a greater source of war strength than an ordinary army. There are other factors that complicate the problem and make its solution hopeless under present conditions. There need be no surprise if the disarmament scheme expires without a further struggle.

Arbitration through a permanent tribunal seems to have more chance of life. The report that the Kaiser has relented in his opposition gives renewed hope that this project, in which the United States is chiefly interested, may be realized in some practical form. Even this depends largely upon the nature of the further modifications that may be imposed upon the original plan.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The International Woman's congress now in session in London is a notable event for Great Britain. Such a congress here would not attract unusual notice, as the country has grown accustomed to all kinds of female conferences assembled for all kinds of purposes. The "eternal feminine" has been long a feature of American sociology, and Miss Anthony was agitating for suffrage and soroses were emphasizing her demands years before reforms for women were dreamed of in England. In fact, it is likely that the women of that country would still have been unconscious that they were ground under the heel of the tyrant had it not been for Miss Anthony's crusade among them in years past. Now, however, they are in earnest. They have realized their position and have sounded the Macedonian cry. The cry has been answered. Susan B. Anthony, May Wright Sewall, Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and other American veterans are there to help them. The masculine Briton will make a mistake if he sniffs at this congress, in which are the representatives of twenty-six nations, headed by Miss Anthony, who represents the whole world of women.

The action of the House of Lords, which always opposes progress, in rejecting the clause in the London government bill allowing women to sit in municipal councils is a mere incident which tells neither one way nor another. That Lord Salisbury should have spoken eloquently in its favor is a good omen. That Lord Dunraven should have spoken against it sneeringly will only expose him to the same unfavorable impression among women which he enjoys among men, owing to his unsportsmanlike behavior in New York. It was a great triumph for the women that Lord Salisbury should have expressed his sympathy with their forward movement.

If the Woman's congress had met simply to agitate for the extension of the suffrage this incident might have had a discouraging influence. Its scope, however, is far larger. The right to vote will cut an insignificant figure. This is not a congress of one idea platform-shriekers, but of practical, business-like women in sympathy with everything that makes for women's advancement on all lines. The subjects which they will discuss cover a wide field, including woman's relations to education, science, professional pursuits, journalism, horticulture, handicrafts, temperance, emigration, arbitration, home life, sanitation, and information of every kind relating to woman and woman's interests in every country. Their deliberations, therefore, will cover a broad field. The outcome will be known in the future. They have not met for action, but for counsel and deliberation. They are only mapping out the campaign, assigning positions, and explaining operations. It is significant that when the proper time comes for an advance all along the line they do not propose that one sex shall be arrayed against the other, Lady Aberdeen, President of the congress, in her opening speech prophesied "the time will come when the movement will be one in which men and women shall work together for the best things." She deprecated "the possibility of separate organizations of men or women crystallized into a permanent element in social life. All societies confined to one sex divide the life of the race in a way not intended by nature or by God."

There is deep significance in this program, for if once the women invade the enemy's camp and induce any considerable number of his forces to work with them for reforms, the jig is up and woman will enter upon the new century with flying colors. That she will control the masculine contingent goes without saying. Even Susan B. Anthony has "hopes for the men."

THE MEANING OF IMPERIALISM.

William Cunningham, an Englishman, holds the leading place in the July Atlantic with an article on "English Imperialism." His lucid explanation of the term is useful as showing to what extent our expansion policy deserves the epithet imperialistic. The vital element in British imperialism is police control. Modern commerce demands that the merchant shall be safe to go to any region of the tropics without being murdered or robbed. The barbarous races are unable to insure life and property in their territory and the English have set about to do it for them where it is necessary. Their primary object is to promote trade, but the secondary result is a better government for the natives. Grant the right of the modern trader to go where he will and this sort of imperialism follows inevitably.

The train of circumstances that landed us in the Philippines is somewhat different, but the problem with which we are confronted is the same. We became responsible for good government in the Philippines before we had a thought of commercial advantage. Once there, we could no more depart than England could get out of India at the time of the Sepoy rebellion. The natives in both instances have proved their unfitness for self-government. Mr. Cunningham's defense of the British policy in India since 1857 applies with almost equal force to our position in the Philippines:

> We have to keep the mountain tribes from pillaging the peaceful population of the plains; we have to keep the Hindus and Mohammedans from flying at one another's throats. We give them opportunities for local self-government; we open to them appointments in the Indian civil service, and place on them all the responsibility they can bear. We do not expect to assimilate them or make them English; we offer them the opportunity for development in every way; we only deny them the power to oppress and misgovern one another. We furnish effective police control at the expense of the great dependency; we gain nothing for ourselves, but we insure such law and order as India has never known before.

Because we are denying Aguinaldo the power to oppress the other tribes and to rule the islands as he is ruling his army—by assassinating all opponents that get in his way—a few supersensitive Americans are seriously concerned for the said Aguinaldo's liberties. By the same token they should have hoped for the success of the Indian mutiny, and still more for the slaughter of their own colonial forefathers by the American aborigines. It is too late in the centuries to deny the British contention for the right of commerce to go unmolested into every continent and island of the world. This is the meaning of imperialism as England uses the word. "We see," says Mr. Cunningham, "that police control is necessary, if the contact of civilisation and barbarism is not to be a continued curse to mankind; there must be a strong civil authority established to keep the peace and punish the wrongdoer, whether black or white; and Englishmen are ready to undertake this police control wherever they are called on to exercise it. If others will join us in it, good and well."

The British showed no desire to have France join in the task at Fashoda, but, with proper allowances for the British view point, Mr. Cunningham's statement of the case is correct. He does not exaggerate when he says that the spread of English imperialism, with its free play for the commerce of all nations, is the chief factor in diminishing the risks of commercial quarrels between civilized powers, and that it is the most practical step being taken today to secure the peace of the world. In this sense of the word there is no reason why we should hesitate to avow ourselves imperialists in the Philippine Islands. We are not seeking new lands to police and control, as Great Britain seems to be doing, but, as Mr. Cunningham says for his own countrymen, "we will not shirk the responsibility when it comes to our hands."

BOYS SEPARATE QUARTERS.

Official notice has been issued by the Board of Inspectors that on Friday the new living accommodations at the John Worthy School are to be opened and that the boys will no longer be lodged with the other prisoners in the bridewell proper. With this provision for the entire separation of the boys from the adult prisoners, and with the system of manual training which forms the feature of the educational work in the school, the city has a right to feel with the inspectors "more than a passing interest" in the existing facilities for the care of juvenile delinquents.

The word "Cell House" carved into the new building was, of course, an ill-chosen name and ought to be removed. It is also more than possible that the preponderance of single cells over beds in general dormitories ought to be reversed. The equipment, however, is reasonably adequate and can be added to or improved as occasion requires.

The point to be emphasized now is that brick and mortar are by no means sufficient of themselves for the purposes of detention in this institution and that administration is, after all, the matter of chief significance. The character of the superintendent, the guards, and the teachers will have most to do with the benefits derived. It is especially important that the humane and progressive methods which have been established in the school itself should be extended over the care of the boys outside of school hours. The guards, instead of being the sort of men they are, ought to be selected with as much care and as much attention to special qualifications as is bestowed on the choice of teachers. Indeed, unless there is a reform in this respect the anticipated benefits from the isolation will fail of realization.

In this connection the public regrets that Mayor Harrison, in spite of his declared interest in this improvement, felt constrained to remove from the superintendency of the bridewell a man of long experience and special fitness in order to appoint in his stead a good-natured liquor dealer with no recommendation except his political services. Good administrative appointments count for more than protestations. Moreover, the people of the city, including the considerable number who have contributed in initiative and in persevering effort toward the creation of the John Worthy School, as well as this new annex, should insist that, with the addition of these new facilities, a reform should be effected whereby the welfare of the unfortunate inmates shall not be sacrificed to the interests of political appointees.

It is a long Lane that has no turning down.

According to Secretary Chamberlain's latest authoritative utterance Great Britain has put its hand to the plow and is ready for war.

There is one good thing about Pugilist Jeffries. He can't make a speech.

The latest London agony is a straw hat shaped like a stovepipe. Some effort had to be made, of course, to match the feminine straw hat of 1899 in point of picturesque gorgeousness.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Subject to Revision.

"The editor of the Daily Howl," said the special correspondent, "would like to know what your paper will say tomorrow morning about this recent reopening of the divorce question."

"Here is a proof slip of a two-column editorial that's in type," replied the assistant editor of the Woman's Emancipator, handing it over for his inspection, "but I don't know, of course, what we are actually going to say. We don't go to press for three hours yet."

No Disturbance.

Mrs. Gofrequent—"Your husband goes out a good deal, doesn't he?"

Mrs. Seldom-Holme—"Yes, but we always have seats next to the central aisle, and it never disturbs anybody."

In Kentucky.

And when the thirsty ground
The last survivor's blood
Has drunk it will be found
Clay County's name is Mud.

The Educated Thief.

"The testimony against you," said the police justice, "is clear and conclusive. You spend your time committing petty thefts."

"Yes, your Honor," responded the prisoner, venturing to wink at the court. "I am an embodied protest against the existing condition of things. I am a round robin, your Honor."

But his Honor was equal to the emergency.

"For the next sixty days, anyhow," he said, frowning at the prisoner, "you won't be around robbin'. You'll be a jail-bird. Call the next case!"

His Checkered Career.

"Poor Throggins!" exclaimed Rivers.
"What's the matter with him?" asked Brooks.
"Passed in his checks."
"What! Dead?"
"No. Went by here just now in his cross-barred suit. What are you looking so disappointed about? Want him dead, you murderous wretch?"

Temporarily Patched Up.

"I hope," said the pastor and confidential friend of the family, "you and Mrs. Meeker have adjusted your difficulties and are living in peace and concord with each other again."

"Well," answered Mr. Meeker, hesitatingly, "we are not exactly on the old footing as yet, but—but we have established a modus vivendi."

From Bronze Lips.

Upon the still night air there stole a voice—
A voice of strange, metallic sound, and full
Of bitterness: "Ye gods! And has it come
To this? Do shameless nymphs, wasp-waisted, dare
Profane these hallowed precincts and displace
The sacred grass upon the Lake Front Park,
With their unseemly revelings? Go to!
Out with them! In the holy name of Art
I enter solemn protest! Was not I
Torn from my pedestal with ignominy,
Loaded on a truck, and 'mid the jeers
Of heartless groundlings rudely borne far out
The ravine and dumped at last amid
The refuse of a stable yard, because
Forsooth, I was not good enough to stay
Where human eyes could ever look upon me?
What though my form was shapeless and uncouth,
My attitude absurd, posture ridiculous,
As critics said! I wore my clothes, by George!
And people did not blush at sight of me!"
The voice of strange, metallic sound was still.
The ghost of the Christopher Columbus
That stood erstwhile upon the Lake Front Park
Had registered its kick, and lapsed straightway
Into the silence of oblivion.

Hamlet in French.

Imagine Hamlet's exclamation of "Wormwood, wormwood!" dished up into "Absinthe, absinthe!" by Sarah Bernhardt. Still, Clement Scott says you are bound to admire her Hamlet.—Boston Herald.

Suspicious.

Eight pairs of twins were born last week in Chicago. Coming on the eve of the beginning of the work of the federal census takers this looks suspicious.—Morris Herald.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

Daniel Freeman.

FIRST HOMESTEADER IN THE UNITED STATES.—Six miles northeast of Beatrice, Neb., on a great farm of 800 acres, lives Daniel Freeman, who was the first man to take up a claim under the United States homestead law. The law passed Congress and was signed by the President in 1862. It went into effect on Jan. 1, 1863. On New Year's eve a ball was given at Brownville, Neb., then the headquarters of the land office, as the public lands of the then Territory of Nebraska were the first to be thrown open to settlement. Daniel Freeman, then a member of Company H, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, was present at the ball. He had been detached from his command and sent West on a secret mission. Just after midnight young Freeman and Mr. James Bedford, the Assistant Register of the land office, went to the office of the latter, where Mr. Freeman filed his claim on 100 acres of fertile land. The next day he went back to his company and served until the war was over. In 1865 he returned to Nebraska and settled down on his claim, where he has since resided. Since Mr. Freeman filed his claim on a homestead 637,839,422 acres have been taken up under the homestead law. There still remain of the public domain, not including Alaska, with its 369,529,600 acres, a total of 579,368,274 acres, which is unreserved and unappropriated. This unoccupied public land lies in twenty-three States and four Territories.

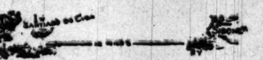
PACIFIC ISLANDS WE HAVE OWNED FOR FORTY YEARS.—With all the excitement which has been caused by the recent acquisition of islands in the Pacific sight seems to have been lost of the fact that for forty years the title of three islands in the Pacific, 1,200 miles northwest of Hawaii, has been in the United States. The islands are known as the Midway Islands, and Congress in 1859 made an appropriation of $50,000 for improving Welles harbor on the largest of the group. The islands are entirely enclosed by a coral reef eighteen miles in circumference.

HOLDS THE RECORD AS A BAPTIZER.—Down at Muncie, Ind., lives the Rev. T. E. Wilson, a colored clergyman, who recently baptised in the space of two hours and seven minutes eighty-seven converts, or at the rate of one baptism every minute and forty seconds. Mr. Wilson is a graduate of De Pauw University in the class of 1888, and is now serving as an evangelist and exhorter among the colored churches of the country. He is a thorough student and reads the New Testament in the original Latin and Greek. He is said to be, as his record in baptising would indicate, a most successful revivalist. In Indiana, especially, he has built up and put on a sound footing a large number of churches.

Rev. T. E. Wilson.

HOLD A COPYRIGHT ON THE BIBLE.—In the High Court of Chancery of England the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge recently obtained an injunction forbidding the Rev. Francis Marshall and other defendants from reprinting extracts from the revised edition of the New Testament, of which the universities own the copyright. The effect of this decision is to prevent English clergymen from printing even sermons which contain extracts from the New Testament in the revised edition. Of the 2,500 changes in the revised edition it is said that all but twenty were familiar to biblical students before the revised edition was published.

SUGGESTED ADDITION TO ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S TITLE.—In the distribution of honors to naval heroes as the result of the battle of Santiago, it is suggested that there is nothing to indicate exactly what part each of the chief actors took in the victory. It is admitted that the title of "Rear" Admiral describes in a general way the commander-in-chief's position, but it is thought a more definite statement would be even better. Accordingly, a suggestion has been made that the title be changed to read,



WHY IT SHOULD BE "TWELVE-MILES-TO-THE" REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

"Twelve-Miles-in-the-Rear-Admiral" Sampson. This would at once exactly fix the location of Admiral Sampson during the great victory which the squadron under his command won over the Spaniards and would save future historians the trouble of reading and weighing the evidence in the Sampson-Schley controversy, which, it is to be presumed, will be at almost any future time still in progress.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.—The American delegates to the international congress of women, who heard the debate in Parliament on the bill to allow women to serve as Aldermen in London and witnessed its defeat, must have felt that the woman's gallery, in which they sat, was an added insult to their sex. This gallery is little more than a box containing eighteen chairs and screened off from the body of the house by a heavy wire screen, which obscures the sight and makes the place quite dark. British legislators, whatever may be their views on woman suffrage, evidently do not believe in allowing their proceedings to be interrupted by gossiping sightseers.

NOBLE GERMAN SERVES A SENTENCE FOR FORGERY.—The cable announces that Baron von Hammerstein has completed his sentence in the penitentiary and is once more free to meddle in German politics. Up to 1896 Hammerstein was one of the leaders of the Conservative party in Germany. He was the editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, and in his paper carried on a bitter campaign against the Jews and also against the Empress Frederick and Sir Morrell Mackenzie during the reign of the present Emperor's father. He was known as a brilliant but unscrupulous man, and after Emperor William came into power his influence steadily diminished. There was not much surprise when the Baron was arrested on a charge of forgery, though the arrest and subsequent trial created a great sensation.

Baron von Hammerstein.

GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY.—It appears that Emperor William is determined to carry the campaign against socialism into the universities and punish the professors who teach the doctrines of socialism in any of its many forms. One of the prominent men who is aimed at in the recent announcements on the subject is professor Adolph Wagner, who is the professor of political economy at the University of Berlin. That the result of the government's fight on socialism has not so far proven successful is shown by the fact that since 1877 the vote of the Social Democrats has increased from 493,000 to 2,100,000 in 1898. In spite of this large vote, however, the Social Democrats have only fifty-six out of a total of 397 votes.

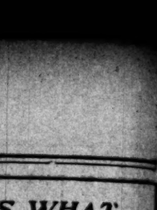
Prof. Adolph Wagner.

DOG SHOWS THE RESULTS OF HEREDITY.—A Chicago man was recently presented with a Welsh terrier. Welsh terriers are rare dogs and it was explained that they are chiefly valued in Wales for their ability to dig out foxes and other vermin. Once let a Welsh terrier get a fox run to earth and he will dig him up if he has to go down ten feet. The dog in question never showed any signs of inheriting this trait until the other day when his owners got home from the country. During their absence from the city they had discovered a delicious brand of homemade country ham and had bought two hams for future consumption. These hams were transported to the city at the bottom of a large Saratoga trunk. The arrival of his master and mistress was greeted by the terrier with every manifestation of joy. He ran all over the house and almost went mad with delight. His mistress had removed the top tray of her trunk and had just begun to unpack it when she was called down stairs, leaving the terrier alone in the room. When she returned five minutes later the dog had given a complete demonstration of the fact that he has inherited the ancestral ability to dig. The room was littered with shirt waists and other articles of wearing apparel. Down to the bottom of the trunk a hole was dug and in the hole was the terrier busily engaged in worrying the ham, through the canvas cover of which he had gnawed an aperture.

BEAUTIFUL HOSTESS OF THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.—The Duchess of Sutherland, at whose London palace, Stafford House, a reception to the delegates to the women's congress was given on Monday night, is one of the most beautiful women in England. Only a little over 30 years old, the Duchess has long been identified with temperance and other philanthropic work in Great Britain. She was married to the Duke of Sutherland in 1884 when she was only 18 years old, and two years later the young couple took a trip around the world, of which she published an account, being particularly impressed by what she saw in this country. She is closely identified with Lady Henry Somerset in the work of the various temperance organizations, and is at the head of "The Scottish Industries association," the object of which is to improve the condition of the poor Highlanders. The Duke of Sutherland owns several vast estates, the total aggregating 1,300,000 acres. Stafford House, St. James', the London home of the Duke, where the reception was held, is one of the show places of London. The grand hall and staircase are said to be the finest in Europe. The state reception hall is a room 100 feet long and is lighted from the top by a glass dome.

The Duchess of Sutherland.

GREATEST MAN IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—Rabah, the "African Napoleon," is just now the center of interest in central Africa. He has conquered a vast extent of territory, over which he is practically the dictator. He was originally a slave. Now he has an army of 10,000 men armed with rifles, to say nothing of the horde of cavalry and hangers - on. He makes his capital at Dikwa, in the Niger country, and there he has received deputations from both the English and French governments. He is practically hemmed in, on one side by the British and on the other by the French, while at the same time he is constantly fighting with the native chieftains, over whose territory he claims control. When the next serious trouble breaks out in the Soudan it is predicted that Rabah will be the cause of it.



Rabah, the Arab Napoleon.

ROOSEVELT IN THE WEST.

Teddy and his cowpunchers were the first to make their mark, and they now hold first place in the affections of the American people.—St. Louis Republic.

The more one studies the Roosevelt ideal of citizenship, the more impressed one becomes with the fact that it is a pretty hard type to beat.—Sioux City Journal.

In his own person and career Governor Roosevelt has furnished a most inspiring example of what the young man with a diploma can and should do.—Baltimore Herald.

The spirit of Governor Roosevelt in reply to the address of welcome at Las Vegas is full of just the sort of broad-minded Americanism that not only Rough Riders but all the people like to hear.—Evening Wisconsin.

It is better to talk of the glory of the nation, of its advancement among the civilized nations of the world, of its greatness, its humanity, and its freedom and intelligence, than is easy and quite possible, to sneer and find fault with the best and most intelligent efforts for advancement. And this is why the words of Governor Roosevelt seem to much weight, and why they are so eloquent and inspiring.—Buffalo News.

The character of Governor Roosevelt's reception in the West was all that his friends and admirers could have wished for. There was no token or intimation of the ingratitude of republics in the cordial demonstrations of enthusiastic good will with which the commander of the "Rough Riders" was greeted all along the line of his journey to Las Vegas. Governor Roosevelt may be said to be an Eastern man with a Western temperament. His sympathy with the people of the transmississippi country and the power he has displayed in appealing to their fancy marks him as a person of unusual breadth. It proves him to be a genuine American without any of the prejudices and limitations which are so frequently created by the influence of environment.—Kansas City Star.

PERSONALS.

President McKinley is his own barber.

Marie Corelli is Mary Anderson Navarro's most intimate friend.

The Czar of Russia is the best customer of the clipping bureaus.

Lord Salisbury favors the wearing of bright colors by men.

The Kansas City Star says that Governor Stanley of Kansas can't dance.

Senator Vest of Missouri is the sole survivor of the Senate branch of the Confederate Congress.

Admiral Dewey's cabin's walls are adorned with photographs he has received from pretty women.

Leopold von Blumencron, aged 88, who is employed on the Vienna Fremdenblatt, is the oldest working newspaper man in the world.

Ex-Congressman Darlington of Pennsylvania, who died last week, began life as a newspaper reporter and was afterwards principal of a female seminary.

"Why, Colonel," said one of the Roosevelt Rough Riders at Las Vegas, "the other day I met a duffer up in Colorado who said something about

MORE WAR ON ROYALTIES

THREATS TO LAY MATTER BEFORE EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Was Fixed by Book Committee Causes Warm Factional Feeling and Opponents of Extra Emoluments for the Ministerial Authors Promise to Bring the Issue Before the Board of Control in Indianapolis—Dr. Schell Refuses to Discuss the Affair.

The question of royalties has been agitating the minds of high officials of the Epworth league. It is promised it will be one of the things considered by the Board of Control at the big Indianapolis convention in July. Twice it has been the cause of consulting the committee that manages the institution known as the Methodist Book Concern. The last time the Book committee met was in New York last February, and at that meeting royalties were voted out of the institution.

Several of the officials have been getting royalties for their extra literary labors. The Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Schell, General Secretary and the chief executive officer of the Epworth league, is one whose royalties have been the subject of long and heated debates. The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berry, editor of the Epworth Herald, is another who has been fortunate enough to receive royalties. It is said also that the Rev. Dr. H. C. Jennings, Western publication agent of the Book Concern, has been receiving not royalties but pay for organizing summer schools. All three officials were affected by the action of the Book committee.

This committee, after months of consideration, decided that no officer receiving a salary through the Book Concern, as officers of the league do, should receive any other emolument.

Motive Ascribed for Action.

The real cause of the resolution was, it is said, that Dr. Schell has been making too much money out of a hymnal that he edited, and which is in the hands of nearly every one of the 1,500,000 members of the Epworth league. The Methodist Book Concern is the publisher of the hymnal, and has signed a contract to pay Mr. Schell a royalty on every copy of it.

Dr. Schell's friends say that the action of the Book committee is unjust and arbitrary, and has the effect of discouraging literary labors. Some of them assert that the committee had in mind a new book by Dr. Schell, the manuscript of which is in the hands of the Eastern publication house of the Methodist Book concern. Dr. Schell has stipulated that its acceptance must be preceded by an agreement to pay him a royalty on that book.

In the meantime the royalties that have accrued on the hymnal since Jan. 1 are to be withheld from Dr. Schell, and some of his enemies have threatened to take the matter before the Board of Control of the Epworth league at the convention in Indianapolis on July 20, in an effort to have that body sanction the action of the Book committee.

Said by Schell's Champions.

Those who champion the cause of Dr. Schell say that he has as much right to receive pay for his literary labors as a minister would have to receive pay for officiating at the dedication of a church. They say that the Rev. Dr. Louis Curts is a member of one of the firms of publishers of the Methodist Book Concern, and that he has been in great demand at church dedications and has been receiving pay for these services.

Dr. Schell was at the meeting held last evening at the First Methodist Church in the interest of the Indianapolis convention. He would not discuss the action of the Book committee or on the subject of his royalties.

Epworth Leaguers Meet.

Representatives from all the Epworth leagues in Chicago and vicinity attended the meeting in the First Methodist Church. The Rev. Edward L. Gillam, Vice President of the Indianapolis committee, opened the meeting with prayer. Addresses were made by the Rev. C. C. Lasby, chairman of the committee; Dr. Schell, General Secretary; C. E. Reed, and Alfred Dixon. The new hymns, which will be sung at the convention, were rendered, the singing being led by Professor A. D. Excell. Souvenir programs containing the new songs were distributed. Announcement was made that it is expected that fully 2,000 persons will leave Chicago on the special train on Thursday, July 20.

TELEPHONE MEN READ PAPERS.

Independent Companies' Representatives Holding Their Third Annual Convention in Chicago.

Over 300 representatives of independent telephone companies from eighteen States met in the Auditorium Hotel yesterday for the third annual convention of the association. The convention will continue today and tomorrow. A program of entertainment has been provided, which includes a ride on the lake, a drive through the city and parks, concluding with a banquet tomorrow evening.

At noon as the convention had been called to order President J. M. Thomas delivered his annual address, which was a plea for a closer union of the independent companies, and the organization of more State associations to bind together the local exchanges and thus increase the interurban communication facilities.

A. P. Sheerin of Indianapolis read a paper on "The Value of Long Distance Volt Lines." C. L. Boyce of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Maxime Reber of Cleveland, O., also read papers.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President—James M. Thomas, Chillicothe, O.
First Vice President—Charles Flower, Detroit.
Second Vice President—I. A. Lumpkin, Mattoon, Ill.
Third Vice President—George T. Hewitt, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Secretary and Treasurer—S. P. Sherin, Indianapolis, Ind.
First Assistant Secretary—G. W. Beers, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Second Assistant Secretary—S. E. Wayland, Williamsport, Pa.

LAMSON BROTHERS WIN SUIT.

Jury Decides the Brokers Need Not Return $10,000 Lost by Ross C. Van Bokkelen.

In the suit brought by the Merchants' Loan and Trust company against the Board of Trade firm of Lamson Bros. to recover $10,000 lost in speculation by Ross C. Van Bokkelen, the jury yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the defendants. Van Bokkelen was the defaulting receiving teller of the bank and his former employers sought to recover the money on the ground it was stolen. At the hearing it appeared that the brokers did not know that the money was stolen and proof was offered that a part of the earnings of the teller had been mingled with the money taken from the bank and invested with the commission men. The verdict supported the contention of Attorney A. W. Barnum, who represented the defendants, that the money was received in good faith by the brokers and was for a valuable consideration. A motion for a new trial was entered.

MARRIAGE OF L. B. JACKSON.

Will Wed Miss Mary E. Garrett of Alexis, Ill., Tomorrow at the Home of Bride's Parents.

L. B. Jackson, City Engineer under Mayor George B. Swift, and Miss Mary E. Garrett of Alexis, Ill., will be married tomorrow at the country home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Julia Garrett. Mr. Jackson will leave for Alexis tonight with a party of friends on a private car. Those in the party will be ex-Mayor and Mrs. Lorin C. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Fletcher, Mrs. Barbara Jackson, Mr. Jackson's mother; E. W. Jackson, his brother; and Dr. D. R. MacMartin, who will be best man. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will go to Manitou, Colo., and San Juan County, Colo., where Mr. Jackson has mining interests.

Mr. Jackson gave a farewell bachelor dinner to twenty of his friends at the Great Northern Hotel on Monday night. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will return to Chicago in December.

OLD GRADUATES REVISIT YALE.

Alumni Day Marked by an Attendance of Six Hundred—Reunions of Early Classes.

New Haven, Conn., June 27.—[Special.]—Yale's graduate sons took their turn today at leading the program for Yale's commencement week. It was graduate day and 600 of the loyal sons of Ethu returned from all parts of the country to do homage at the shrine of their alma mater, to send up a cheer for the new President, Arthur T. Hadley, and to doff their hats as the retiring President, Timothy Dwight, gave them his parting benediction.

This morning the general alumni meeting was held in alumni hall. It was crowded, and the speeches made told of the enthusiasm of Yale graduates for the new university policy, and their loyalty to the new President was pledged in many cordial speeches.

The classes, beginning with '39, held reunions at noon. The class of '49 held its semi-centennial at the residence of President Timothy Dwight, one of the members of that class. Five were present.

The annual commencement exercises of the Yale Medical School were held at noon in College Street Hall. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Dr. Charles Sedgwick Minot of Boston, a leading professor of the Harvard Medical School. His subject was "Knowledge and Practice."

FOR NATIONAL BANK AT MANILA.

Two Applications for the Privilege Made to the Government by Chicago Business Men.

Two applications have been filed at Washington by Chicago men asking that the government grant privileges for national banks at Manila. No action has so far been taken. A charter for the National Bank of Manila has been asked by A. L. Dewar, Joseph H. Strong, E. R. Bliss, J. L. Ray, and J. L. Fulton, Chicago business-men. It is proposed to start with $200,000 capital stock.

"We are confident that there will be a splendid opening soon for American capital in the Philippines," said A. L. Dewar yesterday, "so we filed our application early in order to secure a good position in front when the time comes to grant charters and franchises."

The second application is made by A. L. Wright and T. A. Busby of this city, who want a charter to do business among the Filipinos as the First National Bank of Manila.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—There is already on file with the Controller of the Currency a large batch of applications for authority to establish national banks in San Juan, Ponce, Honolulu, Manila, Iloilo, and other places in the new territories.

These applications are valueless except as caveats to protect the names chosen. It will require action by Congress to open the operations of the national bank act to Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, so the company formed in Chicago to establish a national bank in Manila will have to wait for favorable legislation. Applications for charters after Congress acts in the matter will be just as good as those filed now, except as to the choice of names.

Assistant Postmaster General Heath still has hanging fire an application for a bank charter in Honolulu which was filed when President Harrison sent to Congress the annexation treaty, which was afterwards withdrawn by President Cleveland. There is serious doubt among many members of Congress whether the existing national bank act can be safely applied to Hawaii and the Philippines owing to their distance from the office of the Controller of the Currency and the difficulty of giving them proper supervision.

OFFICIAL CHANGES AT YALE.

University Corporation Makes Appointments Filling Vacancies on Board and Professorships.

New Haven, Conn., June 27.—[Special.]—The Yale corporation today filled two vacancies in the corporation by the election of the Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D., of this city and the Rev. Newell M. Calhoun of Winstead, Conn.

Anson Phelps Stokes Jr. was elected Secretary, to succeed Professor F. B. Dexter.

Other appointments were:

Assistant Professor Moore, Department of Physiology, to full professorship; Assistant Professor Corwin to German professorship; W. W. Baiton, Toronto, instructor of Semitic languages; Edward D. Collins, instructor in history; Oliver Day, instructor in political economy; Robert W. Hall, assistant in biology; George A. Hanford, assistant in chemistry; James A. Brooks, assistant in drawing.

HUNT FOR MEIER'S TREASURE.

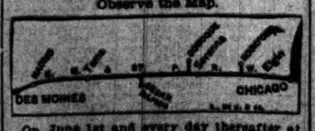
Police Dig Up the Yard About the Murdered Man's House, but Find No Money.

The search for buried treasure near the house of murdered Martin Meier still continues, but the police who are conducting the quest have little hope of success. Policemen P. J. Regan and Arndorf, aided by neighbors, dug up the yard thoroughly yesterday. They turned up numerous tin cans and bottles, but there was no money in any of them.

The inventory of the estate of Meier, as filed in the Probate Court, places its value at $55,000, including cash on deposit, $1,800; notes considered good, $17,500; notes considered of doubtful value, $11,200; notes considered worthless, $5,000; real estate, $8,000.

DIRECT LINE TO DES MOINES.

Observe the Map.



On June 1st and every day thereafter at 6:15 p. m. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. will run a first-class sleeping car from Union Passenger Station (Adams and Canal-sts.), Chicago, arriving at Des Moines at 8 a. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper until 7:30 a. m. City ticket office, 95 Adams-st.

GOES TO SOUND TAMMANY

DEMOCRATIC STATE SECRETARY NELSON ON A GOTHAM MISSION.

Purpose Understood to Be to Have the Party Organizations in New York and Illinois Work in Harmony and Defeat Contesting Delegations—Big Fight Expected Over the Place of Holding the National Convention—H. C. Payne Denies Story.

Theodore Nelson, secretary of the Democratic State Central committee, has gone to New York to see the leaders of Tammany and ascertain their plans for the national convention in 1900. The purported object of this is to have New York and Illinois work in harmony as much as possible. It has been claimed by some of the leaders that if the party organizations of these two States would pull together they could control the convention.

Former Governor Altgeld has said he would go to the convention with a contesting delegation from this State. Elliott Danforth sent a message to the bimetallic convention at Louisville that he would have a contesting delegation from New York. The organization leaders regard this as evidence that the so-called Chicago platform factions in the two States have an understanding and are pulling together. The desire, therefore, is to combine forces against them. So Mr. Nelson has gone to confer with the New-Yorkers and bring back a report of the situation there.

Fight Over Convention Place.

There is likely to be a big fight over the place for holding the Democratic national convention, the contestants now being Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Buffalo are candidates. In the ratio of their fealty to free silver and W. J. Bryan, party leaders apparently are divided on the question of again coming to Chicago. Here is where Popocracy had its birth and the great apostle of 16 to 1 was nominated for President. Here is where that element which wants silver dropped and cares nothing for Bryan would like both to be buried. So the ultra-Bryanites and free silver men figure that it would be to their advantage to have the convention held elsewhere. They favor St. Louis or Louisville. Free silver and Bryan are still popular with the rank and file in Missouri and Kentucky.

But the party leaders in Chicago do not intend to let the prize get away from them if they can prevent it. They are getting ready to force a settlement of the matter early. Thomas Gahan, National Committeeman for Illinois, and Roger C. Sullivan were busy yesterday making plans to start the boom for Chicago next month when the National committee holds its meeting here. They will present to the committee an elaborate statement, setting forth Chicago's advantages. Mr. Gahan said the new Coliseum, now being built on the Libby Prison site, at Wabash avenue and Fifteenth street, would be completed and would make a much better convention hall than any of the other cities can offer.

Payne Denies Story.

Politic gossips were occupied with a story that Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee wants to succeed Senator Marcus A. Hanna as chairman of the Republican National committee. But Mr. Payne killed the story by declaring that there was absolutely not the slightest element of truth in it. On the strength of reliable information it can be stated that until the convention selects a new committee next year there will be no changes in the official staff.

Straus Gives Up Contest.

Joseph Straus, Democratic contestant in the Fourteenth Ward Aldermanic contest, stopped the recount by withdrawing. With half the precincts counted, Alderman Bos, Republican, had made a gain of fifteen votes. The committee will report in favor of Alderman Bos keeping his seat.

OTIS OPENS ISLAND PORTS.

Blockade Is Raised and Cities May Again Engage in Commerce.

Manila, June 28, 7 a. m.—Major General Otis has ordered the opening to trade of the ports of San Fernando, Aparri, Curimoa, and all ports in the Islands of Samar and Leyte. Many ships used in inter-island commerce have been tied up in the harbor here for months, and the shippers and merchants have been urging the government to raise the blockade.

Gunboats will protect the shipping in some ports, but elsewhere shippers must risk confiscation by the insurgents, who exact heavy tribute.

The rumor that Aguinaldo has been assassinated was in circulation here for several days. According to the story General Pio del Pilar called upon Aguinaldo on June 19 and accused him of causing General Luna to be killed. Aguinaldo denied responsibility and Pio del Pilar, as the story goes, called him a liar and scoundrel, shot him twice in the head with his revolver, and walked away unmolested. The report finds no credence in Manila.

Yesterday the Americans bombarded the Filipino blockhouses and trenches about two miles north of San Fernando. The enemy made no resistance.

Yesterday the Spanish Consul General visited Major General Otis and said that the Spaniards in the Philippines would entertain no sentiments but those of respect toward the new régime.

Waltham on Hospital Board.

Springfield, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner today appointed Kenneth M. Whitham a trustee of the Central Insane Hospital at Jacksonville, to succeed Morris Blackmore, who has been appointed a member of the Board of Pardons. The appointment takes effect July 1.

Fourth of July Excursions.

The Wabash will sell Fourth of July excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip as follows: To stations west of Chicago, within 200 miles, July 1 to 4; to all stations between Chicago and Detroit, July 3 to 4; return limit of all tickets, July 5. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

DENIES HE CRITICISED OTIS.

Gen. Anderson Says His Report Contained No Opinions—Points in an Interview Credited to Him.

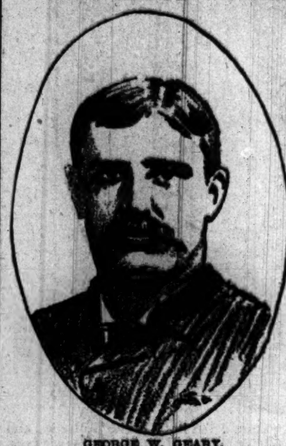
General Anderson, when seen last evening, professed complete ignorance of the fate of his report and denied that it criticised General Otis. "I do not know," he said, "whether my report has been suppressed, and, furthermore, I do not care. Some reports the government sees fit to publish; others it does not. I sent my report to the War department in the latter part of last February and have heard nothing of it since. It covered merely the operations of my column in the Philippines.

"I wish it distinctly understood that it contained no opinion of the state of affairs in the Philippines and no recommendations of any sort. Nor was there any criticism of General Otis; I never criticise my superior officers."

On June 15 an interview credited to General Anderson appeared in several Chicago newspapers. Following is part of it:

"After the first skirmish we had with the insurgents last fall I conferred with General Otis and strongly advised that Aguinaldo and the men he had be driven from the province south of Manila, as they might cause trouble later if permitted to retain their position. The weather was favorable to prompt action along this line at that time, and the rebels could have been driven back into the country without difficulty. General Otis did not see fit to follow my advice, however, and the insurgents have been there ever since, building intrenchments and preparing for attack. It is to combine forces against them. So Mr. Nelson has gone to confer with the New-Yorkers and bring back a report of the situation there.

NEWLY APPOINTED AGENTS OF THE STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.



GEORGE W. GEARY.

WILLIAM E. GOODMAN.

F. E. ERICKSON.

George W. Geary, W. E. Goodman, and Frederick E. Erickson, the newly-appointed agents for the employment bureau, will confer with the Secretary of the State Board of Labor Statistics within the next week upon the location of the bureaus in the three divisions of the city. The law becomes operative on July 1, and it is necessary to have the bureaus open within sixty days from that date.

The Superintendents express confidence in the practicability of the State's new feeless employment bureaus, and say that the fact the State stands sponsor for the enterprise will guarantee it with both employer and employe.

George W. Geary, the South Side Superintendent, is prominent in labor circles. He was President of the Bridge Iron Workers' union and the Structural Iron Workers' union for three years. He also has held a clerkship in the office of the Election Commissioners. He lives in the Thirty-fourth Ward, at 6844 Wabash avenue.

Frederick E. Erickson, Superintendent for the West Side, is a Republican, living in the Seventeenth Ward, at 256 North Carpenter street. He is a former County Commissioner.

William E. Goodman, North Side Superintendent, lives at 710 Main street, Evanston. He was educated in the Chicago public schools, and later entered the employ of the Northwestern road. His rise was rapid, and from head man on the fast Milwaukee freight he soon became conductor of the Milwaukee limited. He has been a Deputy Sheriff since 1894. Goodman is one of the oldest members of the Railway Conductors' association and a member of the Railway and Telegraphic Employes' league. For many years he has had charge of the employment department of both organizations.

PRESIDENT HARPER AT ALBANY.

Delivers Convocation Address at the University on "Waste in Higher Education."

Albany, N. Y., June 27.—[Special.]—President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago delivered the annual address before the university convocation tonight. He took as his subject, "Waste in Higher Education."

He declared there was some waste in every effort put forth for higher education; there was waste connected with the work of preparation for it. A great waste was involved in the sharp line which has come to be drawn between the work of the eighth grade of the elementary schools and the first year of the high school. The unnecessary length of time required for preparation for university work contained another element of waste.

Failure to recognize and apply the principle of individualism results in serious loss to every student; lack of proper and effective correlation in the different subjects of the college curriculum is wasteful, as well as the lack of careful supervision of the elective system.

UNIVERSITY BOARD IN SESSION.

It Appropriates $50,000 for General Expenses of the State Institution—Four Places Created.

The board of trustees of the University of Illinois held an adjourned meeting yesterday at the Sherman House. A total of over $50,000 was appropriated for general expenses. A special appropriation of $6,000 was made for the agricultural department and four new positions in the department were created. They will be instructors in dairying and in horticulture and assistant professors in animal husbandry and soil physics.

PEARL M'COY CASE UP AGAIN.

Child Whose Parents Were Prosecuted for Neglecting Her Is Sheltered by the Police.

Pearl McCoy, the 11-year-old girl whose treatment at the hands of her stepmother provoked the interference of the Humane society, was found wandering the streets last night by the Desplaines street police. The child said her stepmother's cruelty had driven her from home in the morning. The child's father, Hugh McCoy, lives at 720 West Van Buren street. Eighteen months ago the Humane society prosecuted the girl's parents for neglect, and the child was taken to the Illinois Industrial Home for Girls at Evanston. Six months ago she was surrendered to her parents.

WILL TALK OF CANAL POWER.

Joliet People to Protest Against Letting Hickory Creek Privileges to a Private Corporation.

At the meeting of the Drainage board today it is expected that Mayor Mount and a delegation from Joliet will protest against leasing the power at Hickory Creek to a private corporation. But tomorrow afternoon is the time when this whole question will be discussed. Then will take place the Civic federation conference, to which prominent citizens, engineers, city officials, and the Drainage Trustees have been invited. The board visited Joliet yesterday.

Important Change in Wisconsin Central Train Service.

Commencing July 2d the Waukesha Special, now scheduled to leave Chicago at 4 p. m. Fridays and Saturdays, will be run daily, except Sunday, and returning, arrive Chicago 9:35 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

GATES SAYS HE'S JESTER.

CHICAGO MAN IDENTIFIES ALLEGED MURDERER OF HIS BROTHER.

Dramatic Scene in Tecumseh Jail When the Crime of Nearly Thirty Years Ago Is Fastened on the Aged Westerner by the Relative of the Man He Is Accused of Killing for His Property—Breaks Down Completely and Weeps.

Shawnee, Ok. T., June 27.—[Special.]—John W. Gates of Chicago today unhesitatingly identified Alexander Jester as the man who murdered his brother, Gilbert Gates, twenty-eight years ago.

The identification took place in the jail at Tecumseh, where Jester is confined, and under most dramatic circumstances.

Mr. Gates was accompanied by C. H. Gurney of Chicago, County Attorney L. G. Pitman, and Probate Judge J. D. F. Jennings.

Under Sheriff Ward had about fifteen prisoners sitting together in the corridor of the jail when the party entered.

With scarcely a moment's hesitation, Mr. Gates, after a glance at the prisoners, fixed his eye on Jester, and, walking up to him, said:

"Mr. Jester, do you not remember me?"

The old man stared at him for a moment, when he dropped his eyes, and replied in an almost inaudible tone:

"No."

"Do you not remember me transferring you from the jail at Paris, Mo., to have the papers read to you for the murder of my brother?" asked Mr. Gates.

Accused Man Weeps.

Jester made no response. His head bent further forward, his face began working convulsively, and then he broke down and began to weep.

In a minute or two he brokenly replied, he had forgotten.

"Don't you think it is time," again asked Mr. Gates, "for you to repent for the foul deed you committed when you took the life of my brother, then cut a hole in the ice, and shoved his body through it?"

Jester seemed completely overcome, and after a moment's silence murmured in broken tones:

"God, forgive me! God, forgive me!"

In a few moments he recovered his composure to some extent and begged Mr. Gates not to talk any more about his brother's death.

Following this, Mr. Gates had an interview with Mrs. Cornelia Street, Jester's sister, in the course of which she told of another murder her brother had committed in Sedgwick County, Kas., about 1870, and of other startling incidents in his life which, if true, show him to have been a hardened and desperate criminal.

She also said that he has been married three times; that his first wife died mysteriously, and that the others were driven from him.

When asked regarding his identification of Jester, Mr. Gates said:

"Yes, this is the man whom I marched from the jail in Paris, Mo., to have the papers read to him for the murder of my brother. There is no doubt about him.

"Have you sufficient evidence to convict him?" was asked.

Determined Upon Conviction.

"He is unquestionably guilty," replied Mr. Gates, "and we have an abundance of testimony to convict without using his sister. I shall not leave a stone unturned to bring about his conviction, for he is guilty beyond any question."

"What was found on Jester when he was arrested that belonged to your brother?"

"He had the watch of horses my father raised. He had a suit of underwear my mother made for my brother. He also had the watch of my brother George, who was killed in the civil war, and which Gilbert, whom Jester murdered, had been keeping as a relic."

Another Alexander Jester.

Mexico, Mo., June 27.—[Special.]—Alexander Jester may have a double. While one Alexander Jester is under arrest at Shawnee, Ok. T., charged with the murder of G. W. Gates, committed twenty-eight years ago, the other Alexander Jester is wanted by his sister, Mrs. Sarah M. Warner of Elizabeth, Pa. She writes that she has not heard from him for many years. He was about 60 years old and was in the cattle business in Colorado. It is believed here that they are not the same, although his old men, both Western cattlemen, and both have been lost either to relatives or the authorities.

MADE PRESIDENT OF AMHERST.

Professor George Harris, Now a Theological Teacher, to Fill the College Vacancy.

Amherst, Mass., June 27.—[Special.]—A meeting of the trustees of Amherst College was held this morning and Professor George Harris of Andover Theological Seminary was unanimously elected to the Presidency of the college.

Professor Harris was born in East Machias, Me., in 1844, and received his early education in the public schools of that town. At the age of 18 he entered Amherst College and graduated four years later. He then took a three years' course at Andover Theological Seminary, completing his studies at that institution in 1869.

Soon after his graduation from Andover, Mr. Harris was called to the pastorate of the High Street Congregational Church of Auburn, Me., where he remained three years, leaving there to accept the pastorate of the Central Congregational Church of Providence, R. I., which position he held until 1883, when he was elected professor of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, where he has remained until the present time.

LOSES HIS BRIDE BY A VOW.

Peoria Man's Wedding Postponed Because of Membership in Bachelors' Club.

Peoria, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—It was an evil day when John Loock took the oath and obligations of the Peoria Bachelors' club, swearing before his companions that he would wed none but a widow or submit to any punishment or fine the club might inflict. His wedding, set for tonight, is postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Loock, who had been preparing for the event for several weeks, called on Sunday night and the girl told him that she could not consent to being married at this time, as her parents objected on account of the publicity given the affair by the Bachelors' club. Loock openly denounced the club, but his protestations did not avail.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs announced their willingness for him to marry Annie, but not at this time, and in view of the circumstances Loock accepted the compromise and will continue to spend his Sunday evenings at the Fuchs home.

EXPOSED TO SMALLPOX CASE.

Health Department Watching Four Persons Who Had Been with Hillis Lindburg.

Four persons exposed to smallpox by 6-year-old Hillis Lindburg, 3814 Indiana avenue, never had been vaccinated, and a close watch is being kept on them by the Health department. The house at 3814 Indiana avenue was thoroughly fumigated and all those living there vaccinated, the Stanton avenue police assisting in the operation.

One new case of scarlet fever at Maywood was reported yesterday to the village health officer, Dr. W. S. Pickard, and one death occurred. The death was that of the 6-months-old son of F. K. Mann, 176 South Fourth avenue. "It was unquestionably scarlet fever," said Dr. Pickard. "We have had twenty cases of scarlet fever since May 1. We now have nine cases on hand, six of which are out of danger. The Chicago Health department has not visited Maywood, and is not likely to now. Certainly we have not asked its aid."

Burglar Wounded and Captured.

Galesburg, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—A burglar giving his name as Jim Haines of St. Louis was shot through the leg by Marshal Hinman today and captured. Jewelry stolen from a home here last night and some stolen from Fort Madison were found in his possession.

Are you posted? Loftis Bros. & Co., 100 State-st., sell diamonds and watches on liberal terms.

Heat and Humidity

harass humanity.

Hydrox

—the pure kind

Helps all the family to endure summer's heat; are healthful and refreshing; made of absolutely pure roots, bark and materials and double distilled Hydrox water. Hydrox products are sold by Druggists and Grocers. Wholesale price list will be sent to dealers upon application.

The Consumers Co.,

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Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—Book on hair free. Laboratory 104 Van Buren.

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BEEN, 22 Washington. Eyes glasses, artificial eyes.
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TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 46 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

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FOSTER, G. P., SON & CO., 174 S. Madison.

STOCK-YARDS STRIKE SETTLED.

Adoption of the Scale of 1893 Said to Be Satisfactory to the Employes.

The adoption of the wage scale of 1893 by the packers yesterday morning is believed to have settled the Stock-Yards strike. The announcement was made at the close of a conference between representatives of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., and the Chicago Packing and Provision company, and by 9 o'clock 2,000 strikers had returned to their places. The packing houses were in operation in all departments through the rest of the day. The purchase of hogs was normal. Common laborers now will receive $1.75 instead of $1.50 a day and the restoration of the 1893 scale for skilled labor, the packers say, will make the highest wages ever paid in the Stock-Yards.

The butchers are discontented and will demand an increase from $4.50 to $5 a day. This the packers say they will not grant, as the men are up to the 1893 scale now. There was a rumor about the yards during the day that unless the butchers' demands were granted there would be another strike on July 1, but this the packers discredited.

The gutters in Armour's killing department struck for an increase of 50 cents a day. Armour & Co. have decided to employ common laborers at this branch of work. When the strikers find that their places are being filled by unskilled workmen it is feared they will try to cause trouble.

Swift & Co. discharged 150 laborers. The men were given an opportunity to return to work at the increased scale, but refused to do so until the laborers hired in their absence were let go.

A raise in wages of 7½ per cent to all employes of Willard Sons & Bell forge works, Ninety-eighth street and Commercial avenue, South Chicago, went into effect during the day. The increase was voluntary on the part of the firm.

Work was resumed on the Montgomery Ward & Co. Building in Michigan avenue in the morning. George A. Fuller & Co. conceded the demand of the stonecutters by agreeing that all stone hereafter coming into Chicago shall come in the rough and be cut by members of the Journeymen Stonecutters' union of Chicago.

The plasterers who struck on Monday returned to work. Their agreement asking for $4 a day instead of $3.50 was signed by various contractors.

The strike of the Photo Engravers' union was settled at a conference between the employers and union representatives. The men will return to work this morning.

Wheaton College Commencement.

The fortieth annual commencement of Wheaton College takes place Thursday. A class of fourteen graduate from the college, twenty-two conclude the studies at the Preparatory School, four graduate from the Art School, one from the Conservatory, and six from the Business College. The exercises for Thursday begin at 10 a. m. Orations and essays will be delivered by members of the class. The senior concert in the evening will be given by Louis Falk of Chicago and others.

Tacoma Must Pay Warrants.

Tacoma, Wash., June 27.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court has affirmed the validity of $1,000,000 in city warrants.

SEIPP Extra Pale Beer

is of unquestioned purity, and superb flavor. A superior table beverage.

Delivered promptly direct from the brewery, upon request by mail or telephone.

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CONRAD SEIPP BREWING CO.

CHICAGO.

Wednesday, June 28, 1899.

We thought our prices on Linen Crash Suits were low enough, considering the cool attraction of the goods.

We must have been mistaken; some left. They were $5 and $8; now marked $3.50 and $5; coat, vest and trousers.

Cloth Bicycle Breeches, $1—that were $2 and $3.50.

Striped Flannel Coat and Trousers, $8 and $10—that were $13 and $16.

THE ROGERS-PEET CLOTHING,
F. M. ATWOOD,
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Walter Baker & Co.'s BREAKFAST COCOA.

Costs Less than One Cent a Cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

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DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."
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Elegant Dressing Sacque, Silver Cord, $2. Silver Horse Blanket, Cashmere, or Grips, $2. $5. CURE CONSTIPATION. and Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 501

10-TO-DAY Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to cure or money back.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

THEY WILL SING ON TIME

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT CINCINNATI NOT TO BE POSTPONED.

Program Will Be Carried Out Whether the Big Building Is Finished or Not —Birmingham Turnverein and Erie Mannerchor the First Societies to Arrive — Fourteen Organizations from Chicago Due Today—Rehearsals Give Promise of Artistic Success.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Cincinnati, O., June 27.—[Special.]—All day rumors of the postponement of the opening of the sängerfest until Thursday night have been rife. It was known the entire Board of Directors had gone this afternoon to examine the big building near the Zoo and to decide the important question. Their decision has just been made public at the mass rehearsal held tonight in Music Hall.

The sängerfest will open tomorrow night, no matter whether the hall is entirely ready or not. The roof is now on, and the removal of the scaffolding has begun. The floors are still to be laid and the chairs put in place, but "we'll give the first concert tomorrow night even if everybody has to stand," was the announcement just made at Music Hall.

The first societies have arrived, the Birmingham Turnverein from Birmingham, Ala., and the männerchor from Erie, Pa., have just come, and the Germania club of Chicago is due. Fourteen societies from Chicago are expected tomorrow morning.

Each society is met at the depot, and, headed by a band, marches to Horticultural Hall, registers there, partakes of a light lunch, and is assigned quarters at some hotel. The city is but lightly decorated, "Old Glory," a few shields, and a little bunting being hung out here and there, but nothing in the way of elaborate ornamentation of houses or stores is attempted.

The average Cincinnatian seems indifferent, but the members of the Sängerfest board are now working like beavers, and judging by present appearances will carry the festival through to musical and popular success, even if the financial problem be left unsolved. The rehearsal of the local chorus, the soloist, and orchestra tonight in Music Hall promises well for the artistic success of the concerts.

Six hundred German singers, many of them accompanied by their families, left Chicago for Cincinnati at 9 o'clock last night over the Pennsylvania railroad, a part of the delegation going by special trains. Different singing societies were represented by delegates as follows:

Arion Männerchor, 16.
Concordia Männerchor, 24.
Freier Sängerbund, 20.
Frohsinn Gesang-Verein, 50.
Junger Männerchor, 35.
Nord Chicago Liederkranz, 20.
Harmoni Männerchor, 12.
Orpheus Männerchor, 32.
Polyhymnia Gesang-Verein, 12.
Schiller Liedertafel, 32.
Schweizer Männerchor, 24.
Senefelder Liederkranz, 40.
Schleswig-Holstein Sängerbund, 34.
Teutonia Männerchor, 30.
Vorwärts Liedertafel, 60.
Walhalla Gesang-Verein, 12.

The Chicago delegates, who are chosen especially by their societies, will constitute a separate chorus at the Sängerfest.

MUSICIANS MEET IN QUINCY.

Illinois State Teachers' Association Begins a Week's Carnival of Harmony.

Quincy, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—Louis Falk, the Chicago composer and organist, touched the opening note of the eleventh annual convention of the Illinois State Music Teachers' association, which met here today for a week of music. The convention is being held in the Congregational Church, Twelfth and Maine streets, and it promises to be a most successful meeting. Music teachers are here from all parts of the State, principally, however, from the larger cities, Chicago taking the lead both in numbers and in places on the program.

The church was filled with a most appreciative audience, most of those who filled the pews being professional musicians. The edifice was decorated with palms and flowers.

John Winter Thompson of Galesburg, the President of the association, welcomed the members and their friends in an address, in which he stated that the attendance here was the largest he had ever seen on a first day. This was of mutual benefit, he said, for the purpose of the annual meetings of the association was to give opportunity for the musicians of Illinois to meet in a social way and to interchange ideas.

Chicago musicians were prominent in the opening program of the convention. At 3:30 in the afternoon Louis Falk for an organ prelude played a toccata in F, by J. S. Bach, and his mastery of the instrument won the highest commendation.

The afternoon program was an historical organ recital and Professor Falk played a second number, a march. James Watson, also of Chicago, was down on the program to follow Professor Falk, with an organ number, but he was detained at home. To fill his place on the program Professor Walter Spry of the Quincy Conservatory of Music, the chairman of the Program committee, installed two of his organ graduates, Miss Annie Osborn and Mrs. Henry L. Whipple.

The organ recitals were varied by a vocal solo by Mrs. Dudley Tyng of Chicago. Mrs. Florence Magnus, also of Chicago, playing the accompaniment. Mrs. Tyng sang the aria "With Verdure Clad," from Haydn's "Creation," her phrasing of the song being masterly, and her clear soprano voice carrying the audience with her. The afternoon program was closed by another organ number by Mrs. Maud Wells-Dickson, formerly of Quincy, now of Springfield, who played two selections, Walter Spinney's "Daybreak" and the overture to "Stradella," arranged by Dudley Buck.

The second concert of the convention was given this evening, it being Quincy night, and Quincy talent taking part. There were six solo numbers, and then the musical legend "Christoforus" was rendered by the Quincy Musical association, under the direction of P. C. Hayden of Quincy, Burgess Jones of Chicago singing the leading baritone rôle, and Charles Fulton of Chicago the tenor.

INDIANA MUSIC TEACHERS MEET

Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Association Begins at South Bend.

South Bend, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—The twenty-second annual convention of the State Music Teachers' association opened this afternoon at the Auditorium Annex, with President J. S. Bergen of Lafayette presiding. Part of the afternoon was given over to committee appointments, reports of officers, the President's annual address, etc., and the recital by Miss Birdice Blye, pianist, of New York, and Mr. Christian Oelschlagel, violinist.

Tonight South Bend musicians gave a musical program that has had no equal in local musical annals. A chorus of over 100 voices, an orchestra of thirty pieces, the Mozart Quintet; George L. Hager and Mrs. William H. Swintz, vocalists; Mrs. George M. Studebaker, organist; and Louis Elbel, pianist, took part.

At the business session today the following committees were appointed:

On Nominations and Place of Meeting—William J. Stabler, Indianapolis, chairman; Arthur W. Mason, Columbus; L. M. Tibson, Lebanon; Mrs. Bertha Fitch Eckhart; Mr. J. E. Mack, Greenfield.

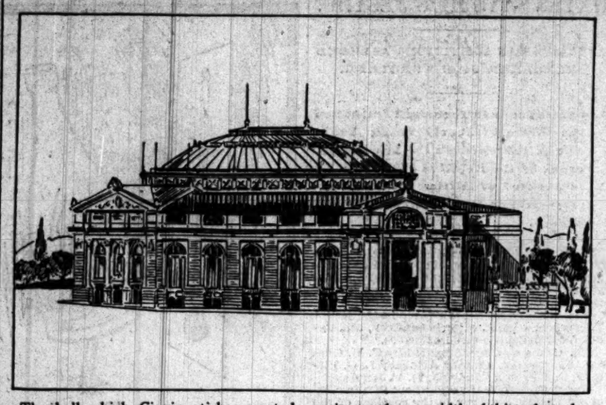
Resolutions—C. W. Pierce, Indianapolis; W. T. Giffe, Logansport; Miss Mabel Morrison, Lafayette; Miss Blanch Adelsperger, Decatur; Mr. George R. Baitner, South Bend.

The program for tomorrow will include a lecture on "Musical Misfits," by Dr. M. L. Bartlett of Des Moines, Ia.; an organ recital by Charles C. Clemens of Cleveland, assisted by Miss E. M. Millispaugh, soprano, Lafayette, and Arthur W. Mason, pianist, of Columbus.

In the evening there will be an illustrated lecture recital by N. J. Cory of Detroit, assisted by Mrs. Lottie Adams-Raschid, soprano, and Louis Dochesi, baritone, of Indianapolis.

Poetry is often subordinated to flavor in beers; both purity and flavor reach their highest perfection in Schlitz Extra Pale Beer.

NEW SAENGERFEST HALL BUILT AT CINCINNATI.



The hall which Cincinnati has erected for the saengerfest is the largest that has ever been especially constructed for the meetings of the saengerbund, and it is claimed that the time in which it was built is the shortest in which a structure of equal size and stability has ever been put up. The architectural style of the building is described by its designer as being "no decided style, but suggesting the renaissance, without, however, adhering closely to the lines and proportions of that style." He further says: "The sides of the building, fronting on Vine street and Erkenbrecker avenue, are each 250 feet long. The general form of the auditorium is an oval, which is 252 feet at its greatest length and 192 feet in its greatest width.

Eighteen large pillars, which support the cross arches, divide the building into eighteen sections, eleven of which constitute the auditorium, and seven the stage. On this stage will be room for over 4,000 singers and instrumentalists, while the parquet, dress circle, and balcony, which form the auditorium, will have a seating capacity of over 10,000. Of the numerous staircases that lead to the auditorium, the main one has a width of thirty feet, those to the dress circle are each twelve feet wide, and from the dress circle eleven six-foot stairways lead to the balcony. The foyers are 50 feet in width and 500 feet in length, extending along both fronts of the building. The roof is a huge dome, the spans of which are 110 feet in height and 142 feet at their base.

The decorations of the building are to consist entirely of ivy and oak leaves and American and German flags, the entire rear wall of the stage being covered with clusters and garlands of oak leaves, and the auditorium and foyer being hung with banners and bunting interspersed with bunches of green leaves. The lighting will be supplied by 130 arc lamps in the auditorium and by incandescent globes in the smaller rooms. The cost of the building, which was originally estimated at from $36,000 to $40,000, will be over $60,000, many alterations, such as rebuilding sections which proved faulty and strengthening portions that were found to be weak, having nearly doubled the cost of the work.

YOUNG OFFENDERS CARED FOR.

City and County Officials Think Best to Accept Industrial Association's Offer Temporarily.

A conference of city and county officials yesterday to adjust the division of expense for the care of children in connection with the new juvenile court thought best to accept an offer of the Illinois Industrial association. This association offers to take charge temporarily of juvenile offenders and dependents for 25 cents a day each. The conference was attended by Mayor Harrison, Corporation Counsel Walker, Chief of Police Kipley, Judge Tuthill, and the Judiciary committee of the County board.

The County Commissioners offered to take charge of the expense of caring for dependent children, provided the city would look after the delinquents. Mayor Harrison promised that if the city's portion was not too large he would accept the proposition later on.

"We are satisfied with the temporary arrangement with the Industrial association," said Mayor Harrison. "The working of the system will throw more light on it, and we will be able to deal with it more intelligently."

Judge Tuthill, who is to preside over the new court, has called a conference of the justices of the peace of the county to discuss the working of the new method in his courtroom this afternoon. The new law requires that all juvenile cases be transferred from the justices to the new court.

FOUR BABIES AT SIXTEEN.

Indiana Woman the Mother of Quadruplets, All of Them Being Girls.

Laporte, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. James Platt, aged 16 years, of Union Mills, this county, gave birth to four daughters last evening. Three have since died, but the fourth probably will live. A careful investigation of medical records and inquiry among medical men fails to bring to light a similar instance, the birth of four females at one time. The mother weighs 110 pounds. The father of the quartet is a laborer.

Burlington-Delavan Special Train.

Each Saturday at 1:55 p. m. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has a fast special train to Burlington, Elkhorn, and Delavan, reaching Burlington at 3:53 p. m, and Delavan at 4:25 p. m. Special trains returning Sunday night and early Monday a. m. Other trains leave Chicago at 9 a. m., 11:30 a. m., and 3 p. m. Low rate excursion tickets each week end. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

MRS. MORAN EMPLOYS LAWYERS

Chicago Widow of W. J. Wright of Pittsburg Expects to Make Good Her Claim Against His Estate.

The romantic story that centers about Mrs. Mary A. Moran, 2743 North Hermitage avenue, who expects to come into a share of a $300,000 estate left by Brewer W. J. Wright of Pittsburg, was the talk of Ravenswood yesterday. Mrs. Moran and her daughter, Miss Leonora, have been out of the city several days.

"They have gone out summering," was the only information given out at the house. It is thought, however, they have gone to Pittsburg to look after the claim in question.

Mrs. Moran was the first wife of W. J. Wright, who was none other than William Moran, to whom she was married in Chicago in 1873, and who deserted her two years later for the Black Hills in quest of gold. The first news of her husband to reach Mrs. Moran was notice that in the will of W. J. Wright, who died in Pittsburg several weeks ago, there was a clause bequeathing brewery stock "to my daughter by my former marriage, now living in Chicago." Miss Leonora Moran is this daughter.

Wright finally drifted to Pittsburg and became part owner of the Phœnix Brewing company. He bequeathed the bulk of the property to Mary J. Wright, his second wife. The bequest to his daughter was one of thirty shares of stock in the Phœnix Brewing company, valued at $15,000. Mrs. Moran has turned over to Lowden, Estabrook & Davis of Chicago her claims against the estate.

GOOD TEMPLARS IN SESSION.

Supreme Lodge Opens Its Annual Convention at Toronto with Delegates from Abroad Present.

Toronto, Ont., June 27.—[Special.]—The Supreme Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars opened its annual convention this morning in the Foresters' Temple with Right Worthy Grand Templar Malins of Birmingham, England, in the chair. About 300 delegates, representing the grand lodges of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, south Africa, Switzerland, Sweden, New South Wales, and Canada, were present. The morning was spent in an investigation of credentials and discussing the two-cent-per-member annual tax. This afternoon Grand Templar Malins presented his annual report.

Milwaukee Carnival.

For low rates to Milwaukee Carnival apply at ticket offices, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, 95 Adams-st., or at Union Passenger Station, Canal-st. Tickets on sale June 27 and 28th.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Wrong Eye.

STEPHEN GODSTONE was one of the cleverest surgeons we ever turned out of our hospital, and that is saying a good deal, and there is no knowing to what height in the profession he might not have risen had it not been for woman and wine, or to speak more correctly, woman and whisky.

He was engaged to a charming girl whose people lived in Kensington, and who, like many other girls, both before and since, was so proud of her power over a clever man that she could not resist the temptation to exhibit it occasionally.

Godstone was a sensible fellow, and, as a rule, he made allowances for this amiable weakness on the part of his "lady fair," and yielded with a good grace to her pretty tyrannies.

But a day came when the Fates were adverse—I never heard the full facts of the case, but, as well as I could make out, Godstone had called at Kensington on his way to the hospital, where he was to perform an important operation, and his fiancée, who had two or three girl friends spending the day with her, asked him to accompany them somewhere in the afternoon.

Godstone pleaded his duties, the maiden persisted, he explained, she insisted, he reluctantly refused her command, and finally the haughty damsel said, "If you go away now you can stay away forever," or words to that effect, and Godstone left the house a broken-hearted man.

The ruin of all his hopes, that's the usual way of putting it, I believe, made the poor fellow feel so ill that on his way into town he had to stop two or three times and absorb a little whisky to revive his flagging spirits, so that what with one thing and what with another, by the time he reached the hospital he was in a tolerably confused condition.

However, he made his way to the theater, and in due course performed his operation, I forget now what it was, with all his usual skill and delicacy.

All might have gone well but for one of those accidents which affect alike the fate of men and nations.

A well-known man, who was expected that afternoon to operate on a poor fellow who was doomed to have an eye extracted, missed his train and telegraphed to Godstone, asking him to attend to the job for him.

Of course he consented, and when his turn came the patient was brought in and placed in position, and after a few remarks concerning the nature of the disease and the necessity of removing the eye, he was placed under ether.

Without a moment's delay Godstone set to work, one twist of the wrist and the eyeball was out, and almost before you could say "Jack Robinson" the operation was over.

Godstone was just walking away in a dazed, dreamy fashion from the table when one of the other surgeons uttered a loud exclamation.

"Eh, what?" said Godstone, stopping short.

"You have extracted the wrong eye!" cried the other," and the man will be blind for life."

Though it was true, it was a brutal thing to say, but he had always been jealous of Godstone's success, and now he had his chance I suppose he thought he would make the most of it.

I shall never forget Godstone's expression if I live for a hundred years. Such a mingling of grief, horror, pain, and despair is impossible to describe.

Just then the patient regained consciousness from the ether, and his lamentations on discovering what had been done formed the last straw for the camel's back, and without a word Godstone walked out of the theater.

I went round to meet him, and when he saw me he said: "You are just the man I want, Sam. You know Miss Townsend, I believe?"

She was the girl he was engaged to be married to, so I nodded, and he continued:

"I want you to go to her at once and give her this photo, which, like a fool, I have always carried next my heart. Tell her that her capricious behavior has been the cause of all this misery, and say good-by to her for me. Go at once, old man, and lose no time."

I started off, but had not taken half a dozen steps when I heard the sound of a pistol shot. I rushed back, but it was too late, Godstone had shot himself through the temple.—Ally Slopen

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

King Carlos of Portugal is probably the only monarch in the world who has established his favorite abode in a prison. For his seaside residence at Cascaes, near the mouth of the Tagus, is nothing more nor less than a prison. It was constructed for the purpose of keeping offenders of one kind and another in captivity and was used as a penitentiary until one day the father of the present King happened by mere chance to tumble upon it on a blazing hot summer's day. Struck by the delicious coolness of the prison and by the aspect of health of the prisoners, he resolved that it was altogether too good for them and just what he wanted for himself. So he turned the prisoners out and converted the prison into a royal residence, where the royal family takes up its abode throughout the summer months.

The royal apartments are unpretentious, while the majority of the rooms of the dignitaries and officials of the court are mere prison cells, the partition walls having been removed so as to convert two and three cells into fair-sized but small windowed rooms.

The nobility and people who have the entree at court have erected villas in the neighborhood of the ex-prison, along the shores of the little bay, while the rich banking and commercial element of Lisbon makes its summer home at a place called Estoril, about a mile distant, which is much more up-to-date in the way of electric light shops and other conveniences than Cascaes.

While the King and Queen maintain a considerable amount of state at Lisbon, they throw it all aside at Cascaes, and the King and Queen bathe in the sea along with everybody else in the early morning before breakfast, splashing and skylarking with their subjects without any restraint. During the day time the King may be often seen roaming about clad as a simple fisherman in blue jersey and with bare legs, spearing gray millet from the rocky ledges that stretch toward Cape Roca, while in the afternoon he will be seen again with a straw hat on his head and an enormous cigar stuck in his mouth driving a mail phaeton and pair, with an A. D. C. in flannels, like himself, seated beside him. The Queen, who is the eldest sister of the Duke of Orleans, usually drives a four-in-hand, while the King's younger brother, the Duke of Oporto, drives a team of four huge mules harnessed to a high break, with rope harness, red tassels, and bells. Mules are proverbially difficult animals to manage, and hence it is not altogether surprising that he should make free use of a short handle stock whip and of blood-curdling Portuguese swear words.

At 9 in the evening the military band plays in the big court yard of the old prison, and everybody who likes is admitted to hear the music and crowds into the yard, the royal party enjoying the music, the cool of the evening, and the view from the battlements.

If I write about Cascaes at the present moment it is because I have recently seen in print a statement to the effect that this charming seaside village has been acquired by the same syndicate that owns the Monte Carlo Casino, and that it is interested in the great gambling establishments, or casinos, of Ostend and Spa, with the object of converting the place into a counterpart of the Monaco gambling tables. It is evident that those who give currency to this rumor do not know anything about Cascaes, or of the vain efforts that have been made by speculators to convert it into a Portuguese equivalent of Trouville or of Spain's San Sebastian. The royal family and the members of their court prefer the simplicity of the place, and even its discomforts, to the luxury of the neighboring Estoril, and have refused all offers of improvements. It is not likely, therefore, that they will now consent to the conversion of their summer home into a rendezvous of all the gambling element and riff-raff of the Old and of the New World.

One of the principal amusements of Cascaes are the amateur bull fights, in which the King and his brother take part, and which are without a trace of cruelty. There is a wooden ring and the show takes place exactly as a real one, with this exception, that instead of fierce bulls young heifers are used, their horns well protected at the points with big balls of leather and india rubber. The young men, with the King and his brother at their head, are mounted on ponies and armed with lances, tipped in the same way with rubber and leather balls as the horns of the cattle. The bull fight resolves itself into a romp between the cattle and the horsemen, which leads to many exhibitions of remarkable skill and agility, provides capital fun, and has this advantage that no one gets in the least bit hurt save for an occasional bruise to a rider who is butted or thrown in the ring.

The Queen mother Pia is not on particularly good terms with her daughter-in-law and does not approve of the simple tastes which the latter has inaugurated at Cascaes. She lives during the summer in a grand and up-to-date villa, nearer Estoril than Cascaes, and is never seen out of the grounds in which her residence is surrounded, unless in a carriage and four, with postilions and outriders. She is a sister of King Humbert, and has the reputation of spending more money on her clothes at Paris than any other royal lady in the world. Fearfully extravagant, she is constantly in financial difficulties, and on more than one occasion has been forced to make heavy appeals to the purse of her generous brother, King Humbert.

Empress Charlotte of Mexico has just celebrated her sixtieth birthday at the château of Bouchout, where she has been confined ever since the other royal country seat, where she was kept under restraint, was burnt down under such mysterious circumstances, her rescue being only effected with the utmost difficulty. She has now been in captivity for thirty-two years, since she lost her reason during the course of an audience granted to her by the Vatican by Pius IX., in 1867. According to her niece, Princess Clementine of Belgium, who has been staying with Queen Victoria at Balmoral, her hair has become snow white, the back slightly bent, while the profile remains as clean cut and as cameo like as in olden days. She possesses to such an extent her reason that her days are spent in playing the piano, in painting and sketching, and in being read to. Her nerves are, however, high strung, and any sudden noise is apt to dreadfully alarm her. This is not altogether surprising when one takes into consideration her long imprisonment.

The bogus Lord Charles Hamilton, who has been the subject of so many cable dispatches published in this country, has been arrested at Vienna at the instance of Countess Tassilo Festetics, ex-Princess of Monaco, and only sister of the late Duke of Hamilton and of his brother Charles. The impostor first loomed up in south Africa, where he signed affidavits to the effect that he was Lord Charles Hamilton, that he had left England in consequence of a duel in 1886, and that according to his own instructions an announcement of his death was made, and a bogus burial took place, the coffin bearing his name in the mausoleum at Hamilton Palace being filled with sand.

Since the man's arrest at Vienna he has confessed that he is not Lord Charles Hamilton at all, but an ex-officer of the Indian army, who had been forced to resign his commission on account of debt, and who had gone to south Africa as a digger in the diamond mines. He had been slightly acquainted with Lord Charles Hamilton, and finding the social prestige that it gave him at Johannesburg to have been acquainted with a real live Lord, it occurred to him that his social importance would be still further enhanced by personating Lord Charles, which he at once proceeded to do. His real name is Guonn. He is a tall, fine-looking man, but without a vestige of polish or breeding, and rather stupid. In fact, the extent of his stupidity may be gauged by the fact that shortly after his arrival at Vienna he had the audacity to call at the British Embassy under the name of Lord Charles Hamilton. Before an hour had elapsed the latter had warned the police of the imposture, and, after the authorities had consulted with the Countess Festetics, the man was arrested on a charge of using a false name, which is an offense against the laws of Austria. He has been sentenced to a brief term of imprisonment and will subsequently be expelled.

As he has made a complete confession of his imposture I suppose this will be the last that we shall hear of him. Had his claim to be Lord Charles been an authentic one it is hardly necessary to point out that the title which he ought to have assumed was not that which he had taken, but that of Duke of Hamilton, the late Duke having died without male issue, so that Lord Charles, if he had survived, would have been the heir.

"T. & T.," the new brand of coffee introduced by the Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., is in perfect keeping with their reputation.

MISS MINNIE MURRAY, "THE WOMAN IN WHITE."

Miss Murray, who created a sensation at the last Democratic national convention in Chicago by her fervid enthusiasm for Boies, was married on Monday at Nashua, Ia., her home, to H. S. Sternberger. Miss Murray set the convention of '96 wild by leading a parade of howling Boies followers around the floor of the Coliseum, and was the center of 20,000 pairs of eyes, whose owners cheered "the girl in white," and wondered at the strength she displayed in waving a huge, silken Boies banner. Later Miss Murray stumped the State of Iowa for Bryan.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Strong-Marder, Allen-Johnson, and Other Weddings—Luncheon for Miss Merigold.

The wedding of Miss Mary J. Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Strong, 290 Forty-eighth street, to Mr. Clarence Collins Marder took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. John R. Crosser of the Kenwood Evangelical Church officiating, in the presence of relatives and intimate friends only.

The marriage of Miss Myra Gladys Allen, daughter of Mr. W. I. Allen, and Mr. Egmont C. Johnson of Vincennes, Ind., took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Edinburgh Hotel. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lulu Allen, and Mr. S. Johnson was best man. The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will reside in Vincennes.

Miss Hallie Florence Cunningham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Cunningham of this city, and Señor Don Francisco de las Torres, Marques de Pingarron de la Granjo, Baron de las Torres, of Berja, were married on June 3 in the Cathedral of Madrid. Baron and Baroness de las Torres will come to this country soon on a visit. They will reside in Malaga.

Miss Margaret Barnett, daughter of Mr. Thomas Barnett, and Mr. Henry Page Guyton will be married tomorrow evening at the residence of the bride's father, 3137 Michigan avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Guyton will reside in this city.

Mrs. Godfrey Howitt Ball gave a luncheon yesterday at 1:30 o'clock for Miss Maude Merigold and her bridemaids at her residence, 4028 Lake avenue. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Merigold gave a dinner for the bridal party of their daughter and Mr. Lowther Ferris.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gaylord, 1638 Michigan avenue, gave a dinner last evening for Miss Margrite Emma Barum and Mr. Walter Ball Boyce and their bridal party.

The women of Holy Angels' Church gave a lawn fête and promenade concert last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Heissler, 4427 Grand boulevard.

A vaudeville entertainment will take place this evening at the Chicago Athletic club, preceded by numerous dinners.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Durand are at the Onwentsia club and have rented their country house at Lake Forest to Mrs. Emmons Blaine, who will occupy it during the summer.

Mr. W. B. Leeds of the Lexington has taken Mrs. Harold S. Peck's house at Oconomowoc for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert A. Kettle, 2410 Prairie avenue, will spend the summer at Wheaton, where they have taken a cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Besley, 399 Ontario street, have gone to Edison Park for the summer.

POOR PEOPLE GIVEN OUTINGS.

Twenty-five Women and Children Sent to Hinsdale—More Going to Lake Geneva.

Twenty-five women and children gathered from the West and South Side tenement-house districts by the Bureau of Associated Charities left the Union Station at 10:15 yesterday for Hinsdale to spend two weeks. They will be entertained in the cottage of the Hinsdale Fresh Air association. Today the bureau will send a small party of poor children to Lake Geneva for a fortnight.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

After having willed that all skirts should be drawn about the figure in perfect smoothness, with an utter lack of fulness even in the back, fickle fashion is already giving

THE NEWEST SKIRT OF ALL.

warning of what her next decree shall be—and here is the next thing to expect. The original of this cut shows little flare at the feet, but it is gathered over the hips and even across the front. And the shoulder frill once more puts in an appearance.—New York Evening Sun.

Through Sleepers to Boston.

On Wabash Continental Limited, leaving Chicago 12:02 noon, arriving Boston 5:50 p. m. next day. Also on night express, leaving Chicago 11 p. m., arriving Boston 10:30 a. m. second day. Through sleeper to New York on both trains. Ticket office, 97 Adams street. Telephone, Main 1418.

Sugar Company Incorporated.

San Francisco, Cal., June 27.—The Makawell Sugar company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000,000, of which $1,500,000 has been subscribed. The directors are Henry P. Baldwin, Samuel T. Alexander, Henry F. Allen, J. Strassberger, W. H. Chickering, and Wallace M. Alexander. The company will do business in the Hawaiian Islands.

Your Holiday can be spent in Colorado at small expense. From June 25 to July 11 we shall sell special tourist tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo for $31.50 Round Trip. Glenwood Springs $43.50. Guide books and maps at Ticket Office, 211 Clark St. Burlington Route

EDUCATIONAL.

BLEES Military Academy. MACON MO. For circulars address W. W. CLENDENIN, M. A., M. Sc., Supt.

SUMMER SCHOOL, For public school pupils wishing to review 6th, 7th, and 8th grade or high school studies; also business, shorthand, and typewriting courses. Will begin at the Chicago Athenæum, 16 to 20 Van Buren st., July 5. This school is cordially indorsed by the principals and teachers of the public schools and other authorities. Call or write for particulars. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Ferdinand W. Peck, Alexander H. Revell, Franklin H. Head, Joseph Sears, Edward B. Butler, William R. Page, Lyman J. Gage, H. H. Kohlsaat, Harry G. Selfridge, William L. Brown, Josiah L. Lombard, Samuel Fallows, William E. Mortimer, John A. Roche, William Penn Nixon. CHARLES R. BARRETT, Superintendent.

THE ACADEMY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Situated at Morgan Park, 7 miles from city site of University, has experienced teachers, excellent equipment of buildings, library apparatus, and facilities for athletics. Gives both boys and girls thorough preparation for any college or technical school. Situation healthful and beautiful. Expenses $250 to $400. 45 scholarships. Fall Term begins September 26. SUMMER Term of six weeks begins July 1, giving opportunity for review of subjects required for admission to college. For catalogue address Dean of Academy, Morgan Park, Ill.

St. John's Military Academy [EPISCOPAL] DELAFIELD, WISCONSIN. Prepares for college and for business. Diploma admits to all leading universities. Large corps of competent instructors. Situated in the beautiful Waukesha lake region. One hundred miles from Chicago; one hours' ride on main line of C., M. & St. P. R. R. For catalogue address SIDNEY T. SMYTHE, Ph. D., Pres., Delafield, Waukesha County, Wis.

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S WORK IS PLEASANT pays good wages, and leads to the highest positions. We teach it quickly and start you. Graduates in photographic service. Studios are very busy. Retouchers are in great demand. Write for circulars. ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Effingham, Ill.

WATERMAN HALL, SYCAMORE, ILL. A school for girls, will enter upon its eleventh year Sept. 20. Preparatory, academic, college preparatory, musical, and other courses. Owing to endowments, terms reasonable. REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW. Law Department of Lake Forest University. Hon. T. A. Moran, LL. D., Dean. Three year course. Evening sessions. For prospectus for admission to Bar in all states. Catalogues. Address Hon. E. S. HARRETT, Sec., 715 and 716 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

ACADEMY For YOUNG WOMEN 70th Year. High-grade English and Classical School. Literary, Music, Art Courses. Special advantages for Business Training for Women. Correspondence solicited. For Catalog address, E. P. Ballard, A. B., Pres., Jacksonville, Ill.

BRADFORD ACADEMY—FOUNDED 1803. For the higher education of young women. Classical and Scientific course of study, also Preparatory and Optional. Large, amply equipped buildings, 25 acres of beautiful grounds. Year begins September 20, 1899. Apply to MISS IDA C. ALLEN, Principal, Bradford, Mass.

THE CATHARINE AIKEN SCHOOL, STAMFORD, Conn. Academic and College-Preparatory. Out-of-door classes in nature study throughout the year. Mrs. H. P. B. DEVAN (Wellesley, B. A.), Principal.

GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Theodore L. Sewall, founder; May Wright Sewall, principal. 18th year opens Sept. 27. Prepares for all colleges, admitting women; 16 instructors; music, art, gymnasium. Write for prospectus.

SUMMER RESORTS. WESTERN.

WRITE TO GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT C. & W. M. R'y, Grand Rapids, Mich., about COTTAGES AT CHARLEVOIX FOR RENT (OR FOR SALE). One with large living room, dining-room, kitchen, two bathrooms with running water (hot and cold), water closets, and perfect drainage; 2 sleeping and 1 servant's room, electric lights, furnace complete for housekeeping; $400.00 for the season. One with all other facilities as above but with 4 bedrooms and 1 bathroom; $350.00 for the season. Write for rates of fare and rates for board at the resorts. Michigan Summer Resorts REACHED VIA THE WEST MICHIGAN R'Y. Through sleeping Cars Chicago and St. Louis to Charlevoix, Petoskey and Bay View.

BEAUTIFUL WINONA, WINONA LAKE, INDIANA. Park 200 acres; 24 medical springs; $200,000 expended in improvements; complete sewerage system; 200 feet above Lake Michigan; 100 miles east Chicago, main line Penn. R. R. Natural beauties, climatic conditions, and resources for material comfort make Winona the ideal summer resort of the West. Rate: The Winona Hotel, $8.50 to $12 per week; The Inn, $9 to $12 per week; the Homestead and Garfield, $8 per week; the Double Cafe, $3 per week. Rooms only. Chicago. For full programme address E. E. HOSTETTER, secretary and general manager, Winona Lake, Ind. Special rates on all railroads; an ideal resort point.

AVERY BEACH RESORT, SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., NOW OPEN. Cool and delightful place on the west shore of Lake Michigan; only six hours' ride by steamer twice daily from Chicago. Good bathing and fishing. Fine sandy beach for bathing in front of hotel. Hotel and grounds electric lighted. Table complete modern arrangements. Terms $9 to $12 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.

KAYE'S PARK HOTEL, LAKE GENEVA, WIS. Chicago's favorite family summer resort. Open for the season June 20. Splendid railroad connections to and from Chicago via C. & N. W. R'y. The steam yacht "Arthur Kaye" will run in connection with all trains at Williams Bay. Rates reasonable. For particulars address ARTHUR KAYE Estate, Lake Geneva, Wis.

GRAND HOTEL, Mackinac Island, Mich. The largest, most charming and fashionable resort hotel in the Northwest. July 1st until 15th of September.

Wayne Hotel and Pavilion, Detroit, Mich. First-class. American and European plan. For rates, circulars, etc., address J. R. HAYES, Detroit.

HOTEL BEULAH. The largest and best equipped Summer Hotel in the Northwest. Capacity 800 guests. Now open. For booklet call at 230 Clark-st., or address JOHN PORTER, Pres., H. R. LATHROP, Lake Beulah, Wis. Chicago Representative, 360 Dearborn-st.

LAKE HARBOR HOTEL. A thoroughly equipped family summer resort with all modern conveniences. Accommodations for 500 guests. Golf, tennis, fishing, bathing and sailing. Reached by the Chicago & West Michigan R. R. and Goodrich steamboat line. Address EDWARD R. SWETT, Prop., Muskegon, Mich.

OMENA RESORT, OMENA, MICH. Most charming and desirable in all nature's handiwork to build a summer cottage; extending 1 mile into Grand Traverse Bay; 20 miles north of Traverse City, Mich., on high point of native forest; fine drives and walks; fine bota; accommodations. Send for booklet. F. H. GRAVES, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Alma Sanitarium, ALMA, MICH. The ideal resort for Rest and Health—Dansville called location, invigorating breezes of the pine woods and Great Lakes. Fully appointed and luxuriously furnished. Perfect cuisine. Two valuable and distinct mineral waters. Illustrated book free. Address The Alma Sanitarium, Alma, Mich.

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METTAWEE HOTEL, JOHN E. EBERT, Manager, DELAVAN LAKE, WISCONSIN. Beautiful grounds and woodlands. Boating, bathing, and fishing unexcelled. Reasonable rates. No charge for boats. Send for illustrated booklet.

CAMP LAKE HOTEL, CAMP LAKE, WIS. Capacity for this season increased to double the number of guests. For particulars see Sunday advertisement or write J. H. McVEY, Prop.

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Lake Lawn Hotel, Delavan Lake, Wis. Cottages and steamboat in connection; all new modern improvements; 15 acres of lawn and shade trees; grand facilities for comfort and enjoyment. E. F. & C. W. PHILLIPS.

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TWIN LAKES HOTEL, Kenosha Co., Wis. C. & N. W. Ry. The Recreative Family Resort. Beautifully situated; fishing unexcelled. Send for Booklet. BOLLENBACH & THOMAS, Props.

HOTEL WOODLANDS, Oconomowoc, Wis. Beautiful location. MRS. D. W. FOWLER.

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boat in connection; all new
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Capacity 1,000 guests.
Fine Music. Orchestra in
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SOON TO ISSUE STOCK.

DIAMOND MATCH CAPITAL TO GO FOR COMPETING PLANTS.

Options Are Now Held on a Number of Outside Concerns and These Are to Be Promptly Acquired—Union Traction Leases Are Not Yet Completed—Linseed Oil Company Changes in Officers—The Stock Sells Up on the Report.

Directors of the Diamond Match company will meet Monday and, if the present plans are carried out a call will be issued and sent to stockholders immediately calling a meeting to be held in thirty days to authorize an increase in the capital stock from $11,000,000 to $15,000,000. The new issue of capital stock is to be offered to stockholders at par, except for a sum to be set aside for Edwin Gould to be given him in exchange for his interest in the Continental Match company and $1,000,000 to be held in the treasury. A number of other plants are to be acquired, but it is understood these will be paid for in cash out of the money received from stockholders for the new stock.

The company has now practically arranged all the details connected with their securing outside plants. It is known the company has options on a number of outside concerns and others are in shape for the securing of the options whenever they are desired. W. M. Graves, the General Manager of the company, is now in New York for the purpose of closing up the contracts for the securing of some of the Eastern plants. An officer of the company said yesterday his trip was not in connection with the Continental Match option, as that had already been secured. No announcement has been made as to the price that is to be paid for the concerns that are to be taken in. Mr. Gould will receive, in exchange for his match company, between $750,000 and $1,000,000 in Diamond Match stock. It is expected in the neighborhood of $8,000,000 of the stock will be put out at once in connection with the securing of outside concerns and that the remaining $1,000,000 of stock will be held in the treasury to provide for future extensions and improvements and perhaps for the acquiring of plants which are not to be taken in at the present time.

Figuring on Probable Profits.

Officers of the company have gone over the question of probable profits with great care, and, according to the figures they have prepared, with competition out of the way, the company will be able to earn $2,500,000 after paying operating expenses and fixed charges. To pay 10 per cent on $15,000,000 of capital stock will require $1,500,000, so that if the figures that have been prepared should prove correct the company would have $1,000,000 to go to surplus or improvements after paying the full dividend on the stock of the company.

In anticipation of the ending of competition the Diamond Match company has already advanced prices on matches in certain sections of the country. There has been no general advance in prices, but in certain sections, where competition has been particularly strong, prices have been cut from the rates which are in force in other sections. These rates have now been restored, so that there is a uniform scale of prices in all parts of the United States. Officers of the company say there will be no advance on tiss price list after the company has secured its principal rivals. One of the large stockholders, however, says it is altogether probable prices will be put up as soon as effective competition is ended. While the Liverpool plant of the Diamond Match company has been making money, the company is counting on an increase in profits from that source and on a beginning of profits from the Brasilian company, in which it owns the control of the stock.

Traction Leases Not Closed.

The Chicago Union Traction company has not yet closed its leases for the operation of lines of the North and West Side Chicago City Railway Company. The North Side road has not yet transferred his stock and received the money which he is to be paid for his holdings. A meeting of the directors of the traction company is to be held tomorrow, and at this meeting it is expected the names of all the members of the board will be announced. Charles L. Hutchinson has not yet publicly whether he will take a place on the board or not, but it is said he has agreed with Mr. Spalding to accept the place.

Charles T. Yerkes is to receive $10,000,000 for his holdings of stock, but he was a subscriber to the stock of the Traction company to the amount of $1,000,000. This subscription will be paid for in securities of the North and West Chicago Street railroads, so that there will be due him, under the terms of the deal, $9,000,000. Mr. Yerkes is supposed to have a good deal of his stockholdings deposited as collateral for the securing of loans. This has been placed as high as $5,000,000, $3,000,000 of which is said to have been put up as collateral for loans in Chicago and $2,000,000 in New York. This is said by people who are familiar with his affairs to be an exaggeration of the amount that Mr. Yerkes owes. One man who is interested in the new traction company said yesterday $3,000,000 would pay all of Mr. Yerkes' obligations. This would leave him $6,000,000 clear, of which $1,000,000 will be represented in his holdings of Chicago Union Traction stock. He should receive, therefore, in the neighborhood of $6,000,000 in money besides his stock in the traction company. He holds practically all of the capital stock of the Chicago Consolidated Traction company, besides large holdings of stock in the Lake Street elevated and Northwestern Elevated roads and in the Union Loop.

Changes in Linseed Officers.

Linseed Oil preferred showed an advance yesterday after the news became public of the resignation of B. F. Miles, President of the company, and of the promotion to the Presidency of Guy G. Major, who was Vice-President. The price on linseed preferred was 44¾, a rise of 1¼ on the sales of the day. There was a sensational decline during the session. During the afternoon it sold to 42 on the closing figure. Sales of linseed preferred for the day amounted to 500 shares. Mr. Miles was reported last week to have resigned to retire from the Presidency of the company, but he denied this strenuously at the time. There are prominent in Linseed Oil circles who say there was no intention of making any change. The rumor, however, was reported that Mr. Miles was elected chairman of the executive committee of the company, but it is said that he will not be actively connected with the company's management and that it is his intention to leave Chicago, returning to his old home in St. Joseph. A. Dash, the Second Vice President, was elected First Vice President and Mr. Metzger, a director of the company, elected Second Vice President.

A new manufacturers' National Bank is proposed. The plans now under way are carried into effect the Bank will be established somewhere on the West Side, with the special purpose of handling the business. The capital, as proposed, will be $500,000 and West Side business-men are to take stock in the new concern. The plan of the Manufacturers' National Bank, in consultation with an officer of one of the leading Chicago banks with the view of his being President.

Closing bid and asked prices on unlisted securities in Chicago yesterday were as follows.

	Bid.	Asked.
Diamond Match	98	99
Forged Tool	102	107
Forged Tool preferred	101	107
Harvey Distilling	17	18
Harvey Distilling preferred		67½
Illinois Brick	88	90
Illinois Brick preferred	94	97
Illinois Iron and Steel	16½	17
Illinois Iron and Steel preferred	61	61½
National Baking Powder	90	95½
National Oil	467	469

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
Diamond Match	930	98	94	98
Diamond Match pfd	1,000	107	106	107
Harvester	100	40	40	40
Harvester pfd	100	87	87	87
Illinois Brick	400	89½	88	89½
Illinois Brick pfd	100	97	97	97
Illinois Telephone	14	115	115	115
Lake Street Elevated	1,100	18½	18	18½
Lake Street Elevated pfd	100	74½	74½	74½
Linseed	100	45	45	45
Linseed pfd	500	44¾	42	44¾
Metropolitan Elevated pfd	50	94	94	94
Northwestern Elevated	100	14½	14½	14½
Northwestern Elevated pfd	100	74	74	74
Omaha	100	41	41	41
Omaha pfd	100	115	115	115
Peoples Gas	1,000	93¾	93¾	93¾
Biscuit	315	43	42¾	42¾
Biscuit pfd	100	93	93	93
Carbon	100	41½	41½	41½
Carbon pfd	100	94	94	94
Stock Yards	100	94½	94½	94½
Stock Yards pfd	170	94½	94½	94½
Union Elevated	100	74½	74½	74½
Union Elevated pfd	50	95	95	95

BONDS.

Chicago Edison	$1,000	110	110	110
Chicago Gas (1st)	2,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (2d)	1,000	94	94	94
Chicago Gas (3d)	1,000	102	102	102
Chicago Gas (4th)	2,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (5th)	2,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (6th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (7th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (8th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (9th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (10th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (11th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (12th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (13th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (14th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (15th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (16th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (17th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (18th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (19th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (20th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (21st)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (22d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (23d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (24th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (25th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (26th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (27th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (28th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (29th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (30th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (31st)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (32d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (33d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (34th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (35th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (36th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (37th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (38th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (39th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (40th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (41st)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (42d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (43d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (44th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (45th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (46th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (47th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (48th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (49th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (50th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (51st)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (52d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (53d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (54th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (55th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (56th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (57th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (58th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (59th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (60th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (61st)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (62d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (63d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (64th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (65th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (66th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (67th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (68th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (69th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (70th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (71st)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (72d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (73d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (74th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (75th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (76th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (77th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (78th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (79th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (80th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (81st)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (82d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (83d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (84th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (85th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (86th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (87th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (88th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (89th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (90th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (91st)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (92d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (93d)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (94th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (95th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (96th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (97th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (98th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (99th)	1,000	101	101	101
Chicago Gas (100th)	1,000	101	101	101

Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount bid; 15c discount asked.

WALL STREET STOCKS STRONG.

Standard Shares in the Lead, with the Industrials Following Through Sympathy.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—The stock market today was again fairly active and decidedly strong. The Vanderbilts, grangers, and other standard railroad shares were still the leaders, and the industrial stocks and specialties also showed much more strength than they did on Monday. The buying throughout was excellent in character, and, although the advances in the industrial shares were due more to short covering than to outside buying, the market's whole tone was much better than it has been for quite a while.

New York Central and other Vanderbilt shares were the most conspicuous stocks in the market. The influence of the Boston and Albany deal was again evident and in conservative quarters there seemed to be a lot of new confidence based upon this development, which is everywhere regarded as highly significant of Vanderbilt progressiveness and confidence.

The declaration of the usual amounts on Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern settled all uncertainty as to the Vanderbilt dividends for this period. Of late there has been more or less talk of probable increases, but insiders have all along refused to indorse the stories.

Railway statements, including those of the Vanderbilt lines and Northern Pacific, were uniformly encouraging. The latter company showed earnings in the eleven months of the fiscal year amounting to more than 8 per cent on the common stock. This is remarkable because of extraordinary outlays in recent months for operating expenses.

The street explained the strength of Manhattan Elevated by the announcement of the substantial progress made toward the electrical equipment of the road. More influential than this, however, was the buying by Metropolitan Street railway interests, which, it is said, represented the completion of arrangements whereby it is made possible for Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests to get control of the Manhattan property. For months past there have been intimations of a pending deal of this sort, and the recent heavy buying of all the traction stocks by the larger interests identified with the properties has been circumstantially confirmed. Still, Mr. Whitney and his friends in control of Manhattan Elevated could be made to earn big money; dividends could be readily increased.

In the grainger shares there was further strength, based upon the favorable crop conditions as shown in the government's weekly summary, which led to heavy selling of wheat by longs and heavy covering of the railroad shares by shorts.

Further gold shipments are likely to be made by the end of the week, and it is thought that money will continue firm, although not close. London was a heavy buyer in this market today, taking upward of 25,000 shares of the various international stocks. This buying was also a big influence in the early trading. Commission houses were more active than for some time past, and there were indications that certain large conservative interests, who have been holding off for several weeks, are coming back into the market as buyers.

General sentiment seemed to be quite bullish, and among outside speculators there was confidence and even enthusiasm after the close of business.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The activity of the buying of railroad stocks showed some falling off in the course of today after a notably active opening and early buying movements. But the demand appeared again in the last hour or two of the trading in full force and carried prices of the railroads to the highest of the day.

New York Central was again the center of interest in the market, and it was a final spurt of 1¼ points in that stock that gave the day its strong close. The last sale of Central was at 140¾, the highest of the day and 2¾ above last night's close. The late buying of the stock was on a large scale, and a thousand shares and upwards showing quite frequently on the tape.

Manhattan was also rushed up in the final dealings to 116¼ on the announcement of the closing of contracts looking to the change to electric motive power.

The bull leaders were evidently in a concerted effort to make final prices of the day the highest. The appearance of the trading in the active list of industrial stocks was not quite so sharp as yesterday.

Federal Steel was conspicuous at the opening for an advance of 1¾ on the dismissal of the injunction against the payment of the dividend declared on the common stock. It developed from other sources that any labor trouble was impending among the street railway employes in Greater New York, and the general strength in the Consolidated Traction stocks was not quite in sympathy with Federal Steel since the directors of that company had assigned the injunction against the Federal Steel company as a reason for not declaring a dividend on the preferred stock. Sugar also was disposed to move upwards. But the early prices in the Steel stocks were the best of the day, and in none of the industrials were the later prices the best.

The weakness of the specialties and the hardening tendency in money lasted until the final upward spurt. The day's business as a whole was, however, larger than for some days past, and was remarkably well distributed throughout the railroad list, today's reports of earnings from all sections emphasizing the effect of yesterday's decision. The movement in New York Central separated itself more from other members of the Vanderbilt group than was the case yesterday, and the assertions of the bull traders that the buying was for account of insiders was given color by the presence in that stock of Chauncey Depew, who event always made much of by the bulls.

This increased speculative activity can hardly fail to call for increased loan accommodations, and this is expected to add to the already unfavorable bank returns for Saturday, in which gold exports of $7,500,000 already engage the public's attention. The heavy dividend and interest obligations to be met on July 1 will also make heavy temporary demands on the money market, and the possibility of a squeeze in the circumstances is taken into account by some observers.

But it was noticeable that today's hardening of money rates in New York resulted in a fall in the rate of sterling exchange, which is taken to mean that London's wants were also higher on the demand incident to the Stock Exchange settlement.

London bought stocks in New York, which is said to represent less covering on the settlement and which had its influence in lowering the rate of exchange.

But whatever temporary flurry may occur in the local money market, the July disbursements will undoubtedly be large, estimates running as high as $115,000,000 at New York, at $20,000,000 in Boston, and at $14,000,000 in Philadelphia, on account of interest and dividends, and these will form a large portion than usual of today's transactions made on three-day contracts.

The bond market showed increased activity and strength in sympathy with stocks. Total sales, par value, $2,237,000. United States 2s advanced ¼, and the 5s ¼, in the bid prices.

Money on call steady at 2¼@3 per cent; last loan, 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@488 for demand and at 485½@485¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 486@487 and 488@489. Commercial bills, 485¾. Silver certificates, 60¼@62. Bar silver, 60¼. Mexican dollars, 48¾.

Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm.

The total sales of stocks today amounted to 513,905 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Jn. 27.	Closing—Jn. 26.
Amn. Sugar	33,300	154¾	151¾	153¾	152¾
Do pfd	200	114¼	113¾	113¾	113¾
Amn. Tobacco	2,000	91¼	90¾	91¼	91
Anaconda	v 14,000	53¾	52¾	53¾	53¼
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	1,000	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Atch. Top. & S. Fe pfd	115	69	68	68	68
Balt. & Ohio	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Can. Pac.	100	89	89	89	89
Can. Southern	100	54	54	54	54
Ches. & Ohio	1,000	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Chi. & Alton	100	154	154	154	154
Chi. & Alton pfd	100	170	170	170	170
Chi. & E. Ill.	100	100	100	100	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pfd	100	100	100	100	100
Chi. & Gt. West.	1,000	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
Chi. & Gt. West. pfd	100	41	41	41	41
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	1,000	120	119¾	120	119¾
Chi. Mil. & St. P. pfd	100	170	170	170	170
Chi. & N. W.	1,400	165	164	165	164
Chi. & N. W. pfd	100	192	192	192	192
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,200	57¾	57	57¾	57
Do pfd	100	97	97	97	97
Cin. N. O. & T. P.	1,400	117¾	117¼	117¾	117¾
Cin. N. O. & T. P. pfd	150	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
C. & R. I.	1,000	114¾	114¼	114¾	114¼
Canadian Pac.	100	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Col. Sou. (1st Pf.)	3,400	84¾	83¾	84¾	83¾
Chi. Traction	800	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¼
Chi. Tobacco	15,500	80	78¾	79¾	78¾
Do pfd	500	83	82	83	82
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	300	45¾	45¼	45¾	45
Col. & H. C. & I. Co.	100	40	40	40	
Cons. Gas	100	179	179	179	179
C. & A.	100	97	97	97	97
Chi. Gt. Western	3,000	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
Do pfd A	200	94	94	94	94
Del. & Hud.	1,200	117¾	117¼	117¾	117¼
Del. L. & W.	100	170	170	170	170
Den. & Rio G.	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
D. & R. G. pfd	2,000	77¼	76¾	77¼	76¾
Distillers	315	43	42¾	42¾	42¾
Erie	1,000	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¼
Do 1st pfd	1,400	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¼
Fed. Steel	3,000	83	81¾	82¾	81¾
Do pfd	3,000	93	91¾	92¾	91¾
Gas	100	194	194	194	194
General Electric	600	39	38¾	39	38¾
Glucose	100	116	116	116	116
H. S. Cattle	500	111¼	110¾	111¼	110¾
Hocking Coal	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Iowa Central	100	19	19	19	19
Do pfd	100	64	64	64	64
Int. Paper	100	30	30	30	30¼
Int. Paper pfd	10,300	84¾	83¾	84¾	84
Jersey Stock	200	105	105	105	105
Lead	2,300	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¼
Lead pfd	100	118	118	118	118
Laclede Gas	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Int. Silver	1,100	116¼	115¾	116¼	115¾
Manhattan	8,000	116¼	115¾	116¼	114¾
M. K. & T.	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
M. K. & T. pfd	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	800	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Mich. Central	100	107	107	107	107
Minn. & St. L.	1,000	84¾	83¾	84¾	83¾
Do pfd	100	114	114	114	114
Mo. Pac.	1,000	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¼
Mobile & Ohio	100	41	41	41	41
Nash. Chat. & St. L.	100	97	97	97	97
N. J. Central	200	110	110	110	110
N. Y. Central	28,000	140¾	137¾	140¾	137¾
Norfolk & W.	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	100	69	69	69½	69
North Am. Co.	1,000	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
N. Y. Ont. & W.	2,700	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¼
National Lead pfd	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	114¾
N. Y. Air Brake	100	185	185	185	185
N. Y. N. H. & H.	300	216	217½	217½	213
Natl. Steel	100	49	49	49	49
Do pfd	750	90	90	90¾	90
Oreg. Ry. & Nav.	300	37¾	37¼	37¾	36¾
Oregon Trans.	5,500	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¼
Penna. R.	4,800	132¾	131	132¾	131¼
Peo. Gas.	1,000	93¾	93¼	93¾	93¼
Pullman	300	195	195	195	195
P. C. C. & St. L.	300	54¾	54¼	54¾	54¾
Reading	100	51	51	51	50¾
Do 1st pfd	16,400	61	60	60¾	60¾
Do 2d pfd	700	34¾	34	34¾	34¼
Rock Island	300	116	116	116	116
Southern Ry.	300	11	10¾	11	11
Do pfd	1,900	54¾	54¾	54¾	53
Southern Pac.	1,000	32	31¾	32	31¾
St. L. & S. F.	1,000	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Do 1st pfd	2,800	32¾	32	32¾	
St. L. & San Fran.	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do 2d pfd	500	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
S. R. & T.	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Texas Pac.	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	6,000	64¾	62¾	64¾	63¾
Third Ave.	200	126	123¾	126	123¾
Twin City	100	107	107	107	106¾
Union Pac.	12,400	42¾	41¾	42¾	41¾
Union Pac. pfd	2,000	76	75¾	76	75¾
U. S. Rubber	300	34	33¾	34	33¾
Do pfd	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Leather pfd	300	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
U. S. Express	100	134	134	134	134
Union Bag	300	27	27	27	26¾
W. & L. E.	1,000	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Do pfd	300	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¼
Wabash	900	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Do pfd	1,200	18	17¾	18	17¾
Western Union	400	90	89¾	90	89¾
W. C. Ry.	600	18¾	18	18¾	18¾
Do pfd	1,100	53¾	53	53	53¼
W. C.	100	84	84	84	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	47
American	188	Wells Fargo	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	100¾	U. S. old 4s, reg	112¾
U. S. 2s, coupon	100¾	U. S. old 4s, coup	112¾
U. S. 5s, coupon	108¼	U. S. 5s, reg	111¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	126½	U. S. 5s, coup	111¾
U. S. new 4s, coup	126½	District 3.65	119

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$1000 Atch gen 4s	102¾@102¾	$2000 MK T 5s Tex	89¾
63000 do ajmt 4s	84¾@84¾	2000 Mex Cent con.	87¼
5000 Adams Ex 4s	107	17000 Mo P con 6s	118
20000 Am Spir 6s	90	11000 do 1st 5s	117¾@117
11000 A-N W 1st

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE ALTON FAIL TO COME TO PASS.

Directors Merely Issue a Call for a Stockholders' Meeting on Sept. 7—No Truth in the Report That S. E. Felton Is to Take President Harriman's Place—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson in Town — Stickney Tract Plans—Transportation Notes.

The sensational rumors regarding changes in the management of the Chicago and Alton railroad did not materialize at the meeting of directors in this city yesterday. The only business transacted was to issue a call for a meeting of stockholders to be held in this city on Sept. 7 for the purpose of authorizing the directors to perfect arrangements for refunding the bonded indebtedness and to raise money for the improvement of the physical condition of the company's lines and securing new cars and locomotives.

Nothing will be done regarding the proposed track elevation in this city until President Harriman's return from Alaska. There will be no money for such purpose until after the stockholders' meeting. Nor will any steps be taken until after President Harriman's return regarding the reported change in depots and terminals in this city. As stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, the purchasers of the Alton have secured with the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern road the latter's lease for the use of the Chicago Terminal Transfer company's Grand Central depot and terminals. The Alton is not in a position, however, to change location of terminals until some advantageous disposition can be made of its one-fourth interest in the West Side Union Station and its excellent freight terminals west of the river and south of Van Buren street.

There is nothing whatever in the report that S. E. Felton is to take Mr. Harriman's place as President of the Alton. The reports are due to the fact that Mr. Felton is the confidential adviser and railroad expert of the Harrimans, and as such gives more or less attention to the road in which the Harrimans are interested. He cannot accept an official position on any of their roads, however, as long as he is the receiver of the Queen and Crescent road. He does not intend to resign this position, and it may be two years yet before the road is reorganized.

Sir Charles Wilson in Town.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, accompanied by Lady Charles and many of the leading officials of the company, was in the city yesterday. In the party were: Alexander Hubbard, director; Charles M. Hays, General Manager; F. H. McGuigan, General Superintendent; F. W. Morse, Superintendent of Motive Power; E. W. Meddaugh, General Solicitor; and George B. Reeve, General Traffic Manager. They are on a tour of inspection over the lines of the company.

Sir Charles expressed great satisfaction at the improved condition of railroad affairs in this country, and felt confident that good times have come to stay. He said the Grand Trunk had no new railroad projects in contemplation, but was making heavy expenditures in reconstructing bridges, improving tracks, and adding new equipment. Victoria bridge at Montreal, he said, would be completed within the next sixty days. About $2,000,000 had been expended on this structure alone.

Stickney Tract Plans.

The Chicago Transfer Clearing company, incorporated at Dover, Del., on June 17, with a capital stock of $4,000,0000, it is understood, will take the Stickney tract, now the property of the Chicago Union Transfer railway, and carry out the original project for the establishment of a system of freight transfer yards. About 3,000 acres additional will be acquired. Nearly every railroad centering in this city is said to be interested. A number of circular tracks will be so situated that every one of these roads will be able to connect with the others at one point or another, and around this inner circle the roads will have individual yards. In connection with the transfer yards it is proposed to establish an immense system of warehouses.

Missouri River Rates.

Traffic officials of the Western roads gave consideration yesterday to the Missouri River rate situation, with the view of preventing further reductions in merchandise rates from New York to the Missouri River. Commissioners Parker and Courtright, who were in St. Louis the day before, reported that the Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf insists on a differential rate of 15 cents on business from the Atlantic seaboard via the Gulf to Missouri River points, and also demands that the steamship lines to gulf ports be consulted. The demands were considered unreasonable. A committee of five was appointed to see whether a harmonizing conference with the Gulf road and the steamship lines could not be brought about.

Rates to the Coast.

General Passenger Agent Kniskern of the Chicago and Northwestern has sent a communication to the chairman of the Western Passenger association, in which he explains the position of his road in regard to reduced rates to North Pacific coast points, as follows:

> Since giving our notice of June 20, which was based on the propositions submitted by the chairman, and which evidently anticipated that lines from the Missouri River would tender the same rate as from St. Paul, we find that no such rates will be made from the Missouri River, either for delivery at Seattle or Tacoma, as will accordingly sell at through round-trip rates, made by the additions of the nominal one-way fare to St. Paul, added to the $62 rate from there and from points from which the normal short line through fares from the same points apply via the Minneapolis gateway. We will also thus apply excursion rates as made to St. Paul. Should we hereafter find that competitors have adopted the general basis of one fare, plus $2, via the Missouri River, we will meet such rates as we find them in effect from competitive points on our line.

Satisfied with McLeod's Election.

The election of Eben E. McLeod as chairman of the Western Passenger association gives general satisfaction. He is a young man of recognized ability and is in every way well equipped for the exacting duties of the responsible position. He has been with the Rock Island since 1891 and his efficient work on this road resulted in his rapid promotion to the First Assistant General Passenger Agency.

WILL DISCUSS GRAIN RATES.

Important Meeting of Railroad Presidents to Be Held in New York Today.

New York, June 27.—[Special.]—An important meeting of railroad Presidents will be held in this city tomorrow to discuss radical changes in the grain tariff, and to talk over the rate situation, which is dangerously close to demoralization. The Erie railroad's cut of 5½ in the rate between Chicago and Boston is the reason for calling the meeting.

Several prominent railroad Presidents from out of town were in the city today talking with leading bankers and prominent stockholders in Wall street. It is possible that the meeting tomorrow will prepare the way for some important action on the rate question.

It has been proposed that the railroads work with the Interstate Commerce commission, instead of antagonizing it, and the conference may consider this. Another plan is to levy a grain tariff on the ad valorem principle—that is, according to its price in the market.

TO EXTEND LINE TO SABINE.

Luther Kountze Applying to Receivers of Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf for New Water Outlet.

Kansas City, Mo., June 27.—Luther Kountze of the firm of Kountze Bros., bankers of New York, is in the city for the purpose, it is said, of asking the receivers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad to extend its line to the Town of Sabine, on Sabine Pass. Should he be successful with the receivers it will mean a termination of the old fight between the Kountzes and A. B. Stilwell, former President of the road. When Mr. Stilwell projected the road, instead of extending the line to Sabine Pass and deep water, thereby enhancing the value of Sabine property, owned principally by the Kountzes, the Stilwell company bought up property around Port Arthur, laid it out in town lots, terminated the railroad there, and then constructed a canal ten miles to the deep water of the gulf.

New Road for Florida.

Cleveland, O., June 27.—At a meeting of the Pan-American Railway company, held in this city, a survey was ordered made of the route from Tampa, Fla., south to a terminus on the Gulf of Mexico. Work will be commenced on the line as soon as profile maps can be submitted to the contractors.

Will Make Improvements.

Cleveland, O., June 27.—[Special.]—Colonel Myron T. Herrick, receiver for the Cleveland, Canton and Southwestern road, announces that it has been decided to expend $5,000,000 in general improvements on the property the coming year. The large station will be erected here. The terminals of the road will be much improved.

General Railway Notes.

Excursions rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been authorized by the Central Passenger association for the following occasions: America Flint Glass Workers' union, Muncie, Ind., July 10 to 21, from all Central Passenger association territory; Wholesale Saddlery association, Boston, Mass., July 11 to 13, from all Central association points; Knights of Maccabees, Supreme Lodge and Uniform Rank encampment, Port Huron, Mich., July 17 to 22, from all association points; National Dental association, Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 27 to Aug. 5, from all Central association points.

For the Christian Endeavor convention at Detroit, Mich., July 5 to 10, Central Passenger association lines will sell tickets going and returning via the same route in each direction at one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Going via one route and returning via another, all rail, two-thirds of the one way first-class limited fare in each direction by route traveled. A rate of $9.45 for the round trip from Chicago, good going by rail, returning via Detroit and Cleveland Navigation company's steamer to Mackinac, thence via steamship Manitou, meals and berths extra, is also authorized.

DAMAGE TO ILLINOIS WHEAT.

Reports on the Condition of the Cereal Show a Discouraging Growth.

Springfield, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—The reports received on winter wheat by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, under date of June 20, show a deterioration of 16 points since May 1, when the condition of the crop was reported at 52 per cent of an average. As was stated at that time, 51 per cent of the area seeded last fall was either entirely destroyed or so badly injured that it was plowed up. On this reduced area the June 20 condition in the northern division of the State is less than one-fifth (17 per cent) of a seasonable average; in central Illinois the June 20 condition is 41 per cent of an average, and in the southern division 56 per cent.

A more discouraging outlook for the wheat raisers of Illinois has rarely been reported. No harvesting has been done in northern and central Illinois, but in most of the counties in the southern division it has commenced, the earliest date reported being June 7, in Williamson County. No threshing has been done as yet, but in a few counties the yield is estimated, the average being eight bushels per acre.

The wheat was badly injured by Hessian fly in many localities, making the quality of the cereal poor.

Owing to the destruction of the wheat the corn area is slightly larger this year than in 1898, being 3 per cent larger in northern Illinois and 1 per cent in central Illinois, no increase being reported in the southern grand division. The total area planted to corn this season is 7,126,786 acres, an increase over last year of 183,000 acres.

The spring was so wet and cold that planting was delayed materially in some sections, and the June 20 condition is scarcely so good as usual. In the northern division of the State it is reported as 88 per cent of a seasonable average, in the central division as 79 per cent, and in the southern division as 89 per cent.

The seed used this year is considerably below standard in quality, being but 84 per cent of an average. This also operates against the crop, as much of the seed failed to germinate, making replanting necessary. The plant came up unevenly, the date of first appearance above ground ranging from April 1 in Gallatin County to May 22 in Mercer County.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

Nine vessels with a capacity of nearly a million bushels of grain made the largest day's business in the trade this season. Rates held steady at 2 cents with no change in sight. Charters—To Buffalo—Lewiston, Farnell, wheat; Shenango, Wolf, Whitaker, Moore, Oades, corn.

To Port Huron—Onoko, corn at 1¼ cents. The London was placed next to load Duluth to Buffalo, 2¼ cents. It will go light from Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, O.—The ore men are out of the market, and will get little tonnage unless they follow grain rates more closely. Duluth shippers are paying 2¾ cents on wheat freely, and big carriers that are a couple of weeks off have been placed at that figure. Owners claim that 40 cents is being paid on the quiet on the head of the lakes. Charters—Wheat—Gladstone, Duluth to Buffalo, 2¾ cents; Coal—Abbey, H. Ketcham, Havana, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 50 cents; Robbins, Racine, Cheeotah, Cleveland to Portland, 40 cents.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Chartered—To Buffalo—Vance, corn.

Vessel Movements.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Schuck, Lyon.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cleared—Davidson, Flint, Escanaba; Vail, Manitowoc. Arrived—Morley, Escanaba.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Huron, Marion, Empire City. Cleared—Flower, Ionia, Maryland, Escanaba.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Roeblin, Alva. Cleared—Coal—Business, Marquette. Light—Caledonia, Duluth.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Fairbairn, Danforth, Erie. Cleared—Pioneer, Griffin, Marquette; Republic, Wilson, Duluth.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Queen City. Cleared—Lackawanna, Magna. Two Harbors; Vulcan, Naples, Ashland.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Iroquois, Pathfinder, Polynesia. Cleared—Light—Bell, Duluth; Parks Foster, Escanaba.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Panther, Buttironi, Hayes, Oliver. Cleared—Coal—Tempest, Hanaford, Black Diamond, Lehigh, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Bannockburn and consorts, Chicago; Lake Michigan, Toledo; Tilley, Cleveland. Down—Hamilton and consorts, Haskell.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Barnes, Hundred Ten, Aunt Ruth, Elphicke, Lockwood, Massachusetts. Cleared—Coal—Madden, Noquebay, Webb, Mauleon. Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—La Petite, 8:30 last night; Rudolph, Bronson, 2:50 a. m.; Merrimac, Cowle, 8:30; Menominee, Nelson, 11; Soper, 1:10 p. m. Up—Fayette, Atlanta, 8:30 last night; Hinton, 10; Westcott, 11; Nellson, Menominee, Atlanta, 2:30 p. m.; Sawyer, 5; Hilton, 5:30; Hickox, 6.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Rappahannock, Abyssinia, Benton, Farrell, Carpenter and consorts, Alaska, Auburn, Roman, Stephenson, Kearney, Oglebay, Buell, Gilchrist. Departed—Northern Queen, Burton, Sloan, Corl and consorts, Genoa, Lake Erie, ore; Sawyer, Redfern, Westover, Bourke, Kalkaska, Fryer, Lake Erie, lumber; Selwyn Eddy, Buffalo, grain; Sauber, Two Harbors, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Elfin-Mere, Mecosta, Denver, Palmer, Egan, Adams, Samoa, Brown, Cambria, Mather, Ketchum, Fedora, Hanscomb, Cahoon, Fillmore. Cleared—Light—Pueblo, Chicago; Ketchum, Municipal, Mather, Superior, London, Duluth. Coal—Ramapo, Egan, Denver, Milwaukee; Mecosta, Chicago; Adams, Superior; Tyne, Toledo; Butman, Carpenter, Racine; Mitchell, Kelley's Island.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Bothnia, 3 a. m.; Argyle and boom, 4:15; Lyman Davis, 4:30; Wisaukeen, 5:20; McVittie, 6; Newaygo and consort, 6:15; Denver, 8:10; Siberia, 1:30 p. m.; Langdon, 2:40; Germania, Essell, Hudson, 2:50; Salvor, 3:30; Commodore, 9. Down—Tacoma, 11 last night; Helena, 5:40 a. m.; Chili, 8:10; Pahlow, Delta, 9:30; Hanna, 10:10; Inter Ocean, Edwards, Golden Age, 11:10; Pope, noon; Shores, 12:20 p. m.; Birckhear and consorts, 2; Stafford and consorts, 2:30; Nebraska, 3. Wind light, variable; showers.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Wallace, 9:20 last night; Cornucopia, Fayette, 2 a. m.; Bothnia, 6; Maytham, 8; Corona, 8:40; Black, 10; Mahoning, Iron Chief, 12:10 p. m.; Rees, 1:30; Uganda, Pathfinder, 2; Lackawanna, 2:30; La Salle, 3:20; Governor Smith, 5:10; Rust, 6; Wilson and whalebacks, Orinoco, Lawrence, 8:30; Presque Isle, 1:20; Down—Stimson, 9 last night; Yale, Sacramento, Alcetia, 10:30; Trevor and whalebacks, 11; Black Rock, 2 a. m.; Oliver, 3:20; Pres. ey, May Richards, Britannic, Alabama, Parke, 4:50; Pronto, 5:40; Forest City, Saveland [arrived], 6; Queen City, Texas, Planet, 7; Marinda, 7:40; Manola, Mid., 10:40; Arthur Orr, 10:50; T. H. Ketcham, McWilliams, 12:40 p. m.; New Orleans, Chisholm, 2; Pasadena, 2:40; Roumania, Harlem, 4:30; Normandie, 6; Mont-Eagle, 8; Curry, 8:20; Greene, 9:30.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Kaliyuga, Fontana, 10:30 last night; Meriden, Pratt, Athens, 11:20; Kelly, 11:30; Aurania, midnight; Fulton, 1:20 a. m.; Nasmyth, 1:40; Wawatam, 2:10; Turret, Norton, Winslow, 3:30; Schenectady, 4:30; Mateo, Martha, 5:30; Viking, Vinland, Welsh, 6:30; Crescent City, 6:40; Desmond, Hattie, 8:50; Shenandoah, Crete, Granada, Calvin, Owen, Augustus, 10; Sitka, Yukon, 2:40 p. m.; Osceola, Sir Shelton, Pontiac, Marina, 7; Pennsylvania, 7:40; Bown—Hiawatha, Foster, 10:10; Cambria, Arizona, Plymouth, Scotia, 12:30 a. m.; Morse, 1:30; Superior, 2:30; Joliet, 3:30; Worthington, Wilbor, Martin, 4:30; Mitchell and whaleback, 5:10; America, 9; Cadillac, 10:40; Martin, 11:30; Lake Michigan, 2 a. m.; Colby and whalebacks, Kearsarge, 3:30; Peck, Specular, Magnetic, 4; Gratwick, Moravia, Fassett, 6.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—A. R. Colborn, Ida E. Manistee; Toltec, Muskegon; Washburn; G. Campbell, Alvina, Grand Haven; Rapid River; Ida, Ludington; Wisconsin, Freeport; Vega, Marinette; T. A. Simpson, Manistique; C. B. Gates, Ford River; G. Sturges, Menominee. Light—Clyde, South Chicago. Coal—City of Berlin, Erie.

Cleared—Miles, Lehigh, Buffalo. Grain—H. W. Parker, Livingstone, Farwell, Duluth; Farwell, Syracuse, Ashland, Buffalo. Light—A. Boyer, Menominee; Naiad, Vega, Jos. Lahey, J. S. Morrison, Manistique; Ida, Ludington; Rapid River; Arendal, Muskegon; Maybee, Quincy, Freeport; Four Brothers, Grand Haven; Pearl Lake, Grand Jordan; Stafford, Norwood; G. L. Wrenn, Ludington.

MEAN TO BUILD SUBWAY.

ALD. POWERS SAYS THE ORDINANCE IS OFFERED IN GOOD FAITH.

Project Has Substantial Backing, He Asserts, Though It Is Not Expected That Council Will Agree to All the Details—Story as to the Undertaking—Why Center Avenue Viaduct Is Closed—Northwest Land Tunnel Suit on Trial.

Alderman Powers, speaking further yesterday of the subway ordinance introduced in the Council by him the night before, said the measure was offered in good faith and that it had a substantial backing.

"The plan will be followed in the main," Alderman Powers continued. "Of course there are a number of things in the ordinance which will not be agreed to by the Council, but the plan is to construct a subway in the down-town district which will provide for gas and water pipes, electric wire conduits, and all such underground work, including a low level system of sewers, and accommodations in some places for railways and perhaps street cars. There will be money enough to build it also."

Colonel Gookins, the originator of the scheme, who has been working on it for six years, explained that it contemplated a centering of all street car termini at some common point at the lake front, with a subway under Desplaines street on the West side and Indiana on the North, through which freight cars could be hauled to and from a system of docks to be built along the mouth of the river widened and extended out into the lake.

One story, which could not be verified, was that the people back of the project were a combination of capitalists formed inside the gas, electric light, telephone, and railway companies, with the purpose of building the subway primarily for the use of the corporations in which they were interested and making what profit they could by leasing space to outsiders. It was also charged that the ordinance was a speculative one.

Why Viaducts Are Closed.

Commissioner McGann announced that his action in closing the Center avenue viaduct and threatening to close others out of repair was taken not from necessity but in order to force the railway companies whose tracks the viaducts cross to repair them. If the railroads refused to make the repairs, the Commissioner said, the city would have to do it and attempt to collect from the railroad companies. The city had not the money to spare to make the repairs.

According to City Engineer Ericson the neglect of the city to keep the viaducts painted is the chief reason for their impaired condition.

Trying Land Tunnel Suit.

The suit of Weir,, McKechney & Co. against the city for $1,000,000 damages for the forfeiture of the northwest land tunnel contract, is on hearing before Judge Haney. The claim is based on the contention by the contractors that the city violated its contract in changing the line of the tunnel; in varying the depth at which the boring should be made from seventy-five feet below the surface to sixty-five feet, which, they allege, greatly increased the cost by forcing them to dig through strata where the work was more costly. John McKechney, who, with Mr. Weir, formed, and is head of, McKechney Jr., composed the contracting firm, was the first witness, and his testimony will be continued today.

Second Ordinance Is Invalid.

A story was started yesterday that Alderman Mavor would introduce an ordinance making more stringent the requirements for a license in the Hyde Park local option district, in lieu of the one changing the district into prohibition territory, which has been declared invalid. The fact is Corporation Counsel Walker declared this second ordinance invalid a week ago, and Alderman Mavor abandoned it.

Plumbers' License Case Is Argued.

Arguments were made before Judge Gibbons on the issuance of the injunction asked by the Master Plumbers of the city to restrain the collection of the $30 special license placed upon their vocation. It was agreed that until the decision of the court should be announced the matter should be held in its present condition and the collection of the license should not be insisted on. The court will decide the question on Friday, July 7.

Judgment for the City.

Justice Gibbons gave a decision for $100 and costs in favor of the City of Chicago and against the North Chicago Street railway in a suit to compel the company to clean the space between the two outer rails of its road. Other similar suits will follow, it is said. The company will appeal.

START BLAST FURNACE JULY 4.

South Chicago Company's Output for a Year Is All Sold—Equipment of the Plant.

A box or two of giant firecrackers will be set off at South Chicago on the Fourth of July by the officials of the South Chicago Furnace company, and that will be the only ceremony marking the starting up of the big plant in One Hundred and Sixth street, which is to add its weight to the iron industries of the southern part of Chicago. The blast furnace will be blown in sometime before sunset on Independence day, and, it is expected, will run steadily for an indefinite period. Its entire capacity for the coming twelve months was sold months ago. Iron men said yesterday there were few instances in their recollection of a plant so large as this one selling its product for so long a period before its blast was laid on.

The plant was built years ago and after a varied existence was shut down about 1804. Last spring the phenomenal activity in the iron trade and the shortage of pig iron, which at times since has become a famine, led to the organization of the present company, which purchased the plant and has been engaged since in modernizing it.

The works include fifty-five acres of land with a big new dock at One Hundred and Sixth street, on which a novel scheme of unloading ore has been installed, with machinery capable of lifting 300 tons of ore an hour out of the holds of steamers. The plant proper comprises a blast furnace whose capacity is 75,000 tons of pig iron yearly. In addition there are three sets of bar rolls, a muck bar train, and a cut rail mill equipped with modern machinery. The muck bar train will be wrecked and the bar mill will not be started at present. Neither will the nail mill.

The officers of the company are:

President—W. L. Brown.
Vice President—D. M. Cummings.
Secretary and Treasurer—B. W. Wells.
Superintendent—George Winstone.

Most of the stockholders are identified, directly or indirectly, with the Federal Steel and American Steel and Wire interests. The greater part of the product already contracted for goes to those two concerns, and the rest to mills within a comparatively short distance from Chicago. About 250 men will find employment.

"It would have been easy to sell a much greater tonnage had it been possible to make it," said F. H. Foote, who is also one of the principal officers of the Illinois Steel company. There are no signs of a lessening in the demand for pig iron. Many of the contracts made and being made are for delivery twelve months hence, which indicates that the end of present industrial activity is still out of sight."

MAYOR INVITES THE G. A. R. MEN

Writes a Letter Asking That the Encampment of 1900 Be Held in This City.

Mayor Harrison has addressed a letter to the G. A. R. encampment, held this year at Philadelphia, inviting the organization to make Chicago its meeting-place in 1900. The Mayor promises that every effort will be made to make the encampment a memorable one. The committee of local G. A. R. posts expects to raise $150,000 for the occasion. Its members say they are meeting with much encouragement in their work.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

A meeting of general agents of prominent life insurance companies will be held this afternoon for the purpose of taking action against the rebate evil, which is alleged to have assumed large proportions in Chicago. For some time reports of flagrant violations of the anti-rebate law have been in circulation among the general agents. Recently it was decided to make an effort to obtain corroboration of the reports. This will be said in the movement to expose and stamp out the practice. According to the reports which are current, one of the large companies is most involved. A number of the general agents have been interesting themselves in the matter and some facts have been gathered demonstrating that the agreement against rebating is not being observed. One case cited is that of a prominent man who was offered a policy of $50,000 for a premium of about $400 for the first year. It is said that propositions of this character have been made also in other instances. The present movement of general agents, which is to have its first impetus in this afternoon's meeting, has been under contemplation for some little time, and the recent large number of rebates has served to increase the importance of the meeting.

Vice President Crawford of the Knights Templar and Masons' Life Indemnity company of Chicago, against which a federal Judge in Missouri has just decided, holding that the company is liable for payment of a policy where the assured committed suicide, unless it was shown that he contemplated suicide at the time he was insured, said yesterday: "This case is not to be considered an authoritative one. We have had three other similar cases in Missouri, two of which we won, losing the third because of some peculiar circumstances. This one, therefore, does not finally establish this important point. We will ask for a new trial of the latest case."

The work of organizing the Federal Surety company of Chicago is progressing slowly. Six members of the Board of Directors have been selected and the full quota will be chosen before the other arrangements go forward. It is expected that the company will be ready to begin business in the fall. The company will be organized under the new Illinois statute governing the formation of State surety companies, and will have a capital of $250,000.

Percy Williamson will be admitted to a partnership interest in the firm of Davis & Shepherd on July 1. He was recently with Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw and formerly with Secor Cunningham.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 27.—[Special.]—The General Accident Insurance company of Philadelphia has been organized in this city with a capital of $100,000, fully paid in. The officers are as follows: W. S. Muir, President; J. Paul Houghton, Vice President; J. W. Muir, Treasurer; F. J. Moore, Secretary. J. W. Muir and J. Paul Houghton are United States managers and F. J. Moore is assistant Manager of the General Accident Insurance company of Perth, Scotland. The new company will do pure personal accident and health business, and will work in close harmony with the Perth company. The real purpose of its organization is to take over the business of the New England Accident association of Boston. The reorganization of this association in a Massachusetts stock company was contemplated some time ago, but as the laws of that State required a capital of $200,000, it was decided to incorporate under a new name in Pennsylvania. F. J. Moore, secretary of the new company, was secretary and General Manager of the New England Accident association.

New York, June 27.—[Special.]—The American Insurance company of Newark has completed the purchase or reinsurance of the entire business of the Rockford Insurance company of Rockford, Ill. The latter concern carried a larger line of risks than the purchasing company.

The net cost to the American company was about $500,000, and the purchase includes the agency plant of the Rockford company, which will be used as the Western branches of the Newark company.

Under the new arrangement the associated underwriters' policy will be discontinued.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chytraus—185177—Daniel Calvy vs. R. D. S. Stone et al.; on findg., $200; sat.

Judge Holdom—198336—F. F. Millspaugh vs. V. E. Prentice; on ver., $875.

Judge Haney—171700—Barney Fitzpatrick vs. Hugh Fitzpatrick; on ver., $125.

Judge Willis—150787—Wm. B. Howard vs. F. B. Howell; by defft., $14,976.99.

Judge Gibbons—190727—Eva Parker vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on ver., $160; sat.—194642—Margaret Miller vs. Vitz; on findg., $400.

Judge Smith—191791—Ezhrer Wadlow vs. Wm. A. Todd; by defft., $1,646.83.

Judge Stein—190138—Bedard & Morency Mill Co. vs. Wm. S. Gooding; by defft., $507.42.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—7611—Hartmeyer vs. Hartmeyer; dec. div. and alimony. Janke vs. Janke; same.—7921—Veatch vs. Veatch; same.—7967—Merriman vs. Merriman; same.—7968—Clark vs. Clark; same.—8055—Liefert vs. Liefert; same.—8103—Jansen vs. Jansen; same.—8206—De Vries vs. De Vries; same.—8215—Koblitz vs. Kobitz; same.—8263—Peterson vs. Peterson; same.—8285—Hall vs. Hall; same.—2567—Boyd vs. Basard; dec. sale.

Judge Chetlain—7220—Morris vs. Morris; dec. div.

Judge Tuley—8381—Wheeler vs. Wheeler; dec. div.—7184—Taylor vs. Hallman; dec. sale.

Judge Tuthill—8171—Moffatt vs. Moffatt; dec. div.

Judge Garver—8250—H. B. & L. A. vs. Kopp; dec.

Judge Clifford—6823—Farrar vs. Harland; dec. sale.

Judge Haney—19681—Kaiser vs. Knott; dec.

Judge Willis—1272—Fid. Co, vs. Tolman; dec. final.

Judge Smith—7966—L. F. W. B. L. vs. Ballets; dec. sale.

Petitions in Bankrupty.

United States District Court—1221—Mary R. Casey; liabil. $10,700, no assets; Moses, Rosenthal & Kennedy, attys.

1222—Jeremiah W. McGraw; liabil. $41,300, assets $2,500; Atwood & Pease, attys.

1223—Peter Schneider; liabil. $17,300, no assets; J. B. Hutchinson, atty.

1224—Henry Stephan; liabil. $800, assets $2,000; J. W. Wells, atty.

1225—David Kantorwitz; liabil. $2,000, no assets; Jerome Probst, atty.

1227—James F. Olmstead; liabil. $13,100, assets $2,500; D. F. Geer, atty.

1226—Edward Slade; liabil. $4,000, no assets; C. B. Ward and Richard Wagner, attys.

1228—Frank Stoll; liabil. $900, no assets; C. L. Frailing, atty.

1229—Patrick Clancy; liabil. $900, no assets; Johnson & McDannold, attys.

1230—Harry Bobinsky; liabil. $58,900, assets $30,000; J. G. Gronsberg, atty.

1231—John E. Howland; liabil. $1,300, no assets; A. J. Gray, atty.

1232—David L. McMicken; liabil. $10,100, no assets; Samson & Wilcox, attys.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Brentano—Motions of courts only.

Judge Garver—Nos. 1 to 1000 and 2601, 4030, 3963, 4471, 4282, 3919.

Judge Chytraus—5410, 5531, 8532, 8534, 8655, 8666, 8906, 7048, 8814, 8816, 8820, 8821, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8962, 9081, 4233, 4853, 9066. 1295 on trial.

Judge Holdom—4926, 4929, 8460, 8461, 8458, 8459, 8467, 7594, 8235, 801.

Judge Haney—9579.

Judge Ball—Set cases.

Judge Tuley—7591 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—5449, 2185, 2077, 3408, 4006, 3292, 4036, 5131 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—8332, 8645, 9972, 7546, 2694, 2197, 2702, 9859, 13393, 3696, 7987, 9989 on trial.

Judge Clifford—4290, 4176, 4252, 4285, 4483, 4516, 4527, 4538, 4604, 4615, 3776 on trial.

Judge Neely—2591 on trial.

Judge Smith—2265, 2269, 2890, 3902, 4322, 4455, 4499, 3792, 3963, 7704 on trial.

Judge Willis—1271, 1408, 1426, 1460, 1461, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171,

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room with bath by gentlemen. North Side. Address C 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, BY TWO BROTH-
ers, $25 month; no letters. Call 1181 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 WASH-
ington-st.— 3148 Wabash-av., modern brick, 12 rooms.

TO RENT—3600 FORREST-AV., FINE MODERN
8 rooms, only $25.
JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3611 AND 12 CALUMET-AV., NEW,
7 rooms, $25. LASHER & SON, 188 S. Water.

West Side.

TO RENT—343 W. MONROE-ST., LARGE
store; cheap. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water.

North Side.

TO RENT — HOUSE, NORTH SIDE, NEAR
Lincoln Park; 10 rooms; bath; modern, $ 30. Apply office, 681 Wells-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, 7-
room house, nicely furnished, very desirable location in Austin. Address C 986, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED OR UNFUR-
nished house; steam heated and gas. Further information call and see WM. W. WEARE, 1465 Monadnock Block.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR
flat, 4 or 5 rooms, complete for housekeeping; Address C 136, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—289-97 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS; $22.50, $25,
$27.50; janitor.

TO RENT—Evans-av., 7 rooms, 3d floor; $25.
TO RENT—Cottage Grove-av., 6 rooms, 2d floor; $25.
TO RENT—Drexel-av., 7 rooms, 1st floor; $25.
TO RENT—3343 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, 2d floor; $18.
TO RENT—3343 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $18.
TO RENT—Cases; $16. Inquire of Mr. Strode Hrs. 9-4.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—3 TO 7 ROOM FLATS, $16 TO $30;
also a few single furnished rooms for bachelors, $3 to $12; 31st-st. elevator, telephone, cafe, hot water, polished floors, gas ranges; 1 block to electric road, cable, and electric cars. Agent at 3143 State-st., and Wabash-av.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—JUNE RENT FREE—ELEGANT
new 6 and 8-room stone fronts in mahogany and oak finish; all modern conveniences; 1 block south of Lexington-av. elevated road; 20 minutes from the loop; $20 to $35. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—4029 VINCENNES-AV.—
2D FLOOR, 7 ROOMS, $40.
1ST FLOOR, 7 ROOMS, $40.
APPLY IN BUILDING; EVERYTHING STRICTLY
FIRST CLASS; ALL CONVENIENCES.
WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS—STEAM
heat.
3 Wabash-av., 4 rooms; $18.
3 Wabash-av., 4 and 5 rooms; $18.
3 Wabash-av., 4 rooms; $25.
3 Wabash-av., 4 and 5 rooms; $25.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, UP-TO-DATE 4 TO 8
room apartments on elevated and Ill. Cent., $20 to $30; also handsome, furnished flats in Kenwood, Berkeley and 43d-st. Special inducements to early callers. Apply to janitor, 3143 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—IN RANIER APARTMENT BLDG.,
and Cottage Grove-av., fireproof; 3 to 7 room apartments, including elevators, electric refrigerators, ranges, etc. Telephone South 1000.

TO RENT—ONLY A FEW LEFT — 3 AND 4
room flats; $12 to $18. Best in city for size; cor. Madison-av. and 63d-st. sta's; see janitor at once. DORN & CO., 222 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, $10
and $12; 2 rooms, bath, gas stove; $250 for 3 rooms, n. w. cor. 22d and Wabash. Office 2d floor, 2200 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME OUTSIDE 6-ROOM
flat, 3d floor; all modern conveniences; 3 blocks from Jackson-av. n. e. cor. 54th, facing Jackson Park, next east of Cot. Grove. Open.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—ALL ROOMS ON
first floor, elegant, new furnished apartment; 3 flights; elegant for price of rent; $40. 3143 State-st., Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW 2, 3, OR 4 ROOM APART-
ments, $8, $10, $12; adults; $10 to $25; will Call 3526 Rhodes-av. ROYER.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18,
$20, $25; 5 rooms, no bath, $16 to $18; steam, gas, elevator, modern. 3116 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER
the city. Call or send for printed list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3139 MICHIGAN-AV., HANDSOME
newly furnished 8-room apartment for adults only. Inquire at 2d flat.

TO RENT—"THE OGDEN," 64TH AND DREX-
el-av.; 7 room flats; steam heat, all cut-ins throughout; modern conveniences. Open Sunday.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW "FOLLANSBEE,"
cor. 35th and Wabash; everything modern about building. Phone S. 472.

TO RENT—6467 OAKENWALD-AV. CHOICE 7-
room apartments overlooking the lake. See janitor.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS ON MADI-
son-st. Inquire OWNER, 5309 Madison-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—$22.50—TO COUPLE ONLY, ELE-
gant, modern steam-heated 3-room light housekeeping apartment; ranges, porcelain plumbing, all conveniences; fine neighborhood; near Lake Park, 317 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED AND
unfurnished, in the Florence, near lake; modern conveniences, including elevator. Office, 18 Belle-place.

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flat; modern conveniences; for housekeeping. 1088 W. Harrison-st.

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improvements. $8. 207 S. Wood-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT—6-7 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR L
road; 6 and 7 rooms; porcelain bath, gas heater; $22; open.

North Side.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A FLAT FUR-
nished or unfurnished in any locality, save time and money by calling at
A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, NEW BUILDING,
6 rooms, every convenience; steam heat. 1257 Oakdale-av.

TO RENT—FLATS, NEAR SOUTH END LIN-
coln Park; 6 rooms; strictly modern; free gas; $22.50 to $40. Office, 681 Wells-st.

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8 rooms; summer. 704 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BLOCK OF NEW STORES ON THE
S. W. corner Cottage Grove-av. and 48th; finest location on the South Side for drug store, grocery and market, dry goods, or any first-class business; rents $25 to $60.
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elegant drug store; also inside store, 2948 Cottage Grove-av.; steam-heated, $25.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—$10—UNEXCELLED LOCATION
for a first market in a 40-flat building east of Grand-blvd.; corner. Address C 971, Tribune.

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TO RENT—186-188 KINZIE-ST., 4 FLOORS AND
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TO RENT—CORNER STORE, 1 LAWRENCE-AV. AND
N. E. cor. Washington and Dearborn.

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TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH DESK, FRONT
office. Apply 908 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE, WITH VAULT,
cheap. TILLMAN, 512 Chicago Opera House.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; FINE LIGHT; TELE-
phone, etc. Room 308, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK AND 'PHONE, OR PART OF
office. 140 Dearborn-st., R. 96, Hartford Bldg.

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TO RENT—3427 WABASH-AV., BARN, 25X100
ft., 12 stalls; good location for sale or livery stable.
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for manufacturing and warehouse purposes, West Side. R. DWYER, 206 Chicago Opera House.

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floors in all parts of city. Send for list.
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WANTED—TO RENT—SPACE FOR PRINTING
office; printing exchanged for rent. Address C 969, Tribune office.

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LADIES, ATTENTION—
MRS. DR. BENSEN,
REGULAR GRADUATE OF OBSTETRICS,
148 STATE-ST., FIFTH FLOOR, ROOM 1.
Hours, 10-5. Sundays, 10-2.

All delicate diseases and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago, years of experience and practice, whose treatment is positively guaranteed in every case undertaken; no matter what your troubles are place yourself safely in my care; prompt relief and speedy cure; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited; elegant private accommodations provided for ladies before and during confinement. Kind and competent nurses, if adopted if desired. My hospital has been before the public for a number of years and is highly recommended by the medical profession for proper management and honest dealings.
Consultation and examinations free.
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Skillful and scientific treatment of all diseases and irregularities of women; chronic cases guaranteed in the most complicated cases. Every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor. Elegant accommodations provided. Confidential advice and correspondence on all subjects of a delicate nature. When all others fail consult Dr. Hanna.

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Hours 9 to 6. Sundays 10 to 1.

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The Eastern Sanitarium is an excellent resting place for ladies desiring treatment for any delicate matter or irregularities. Prompt relief guaranteed by the latest scientific methods. NO PAIN. NO DANGER. Reliable physicians and trained nurses. The accommodations are the finest in the city. Large, private, private rooms. Kind, motherly attention during confinement. Infants adopted. Will take one to work for board; prices reasonable. Strictly confidential.
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DR. E. ZARA, expert specialist for women.
DIRECT FROM PARIS; 1889.
Is an elegant resort, arranged with every convenience for the treatment and cure of all forms of female diseases, lying-in cases, before and during confinement, etc.; safe, painless treatment; experienced nursing in all cases.
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liable, regular graduate physician in Chicago, treating successfully diseases and irregularities of women; 20 years' success in the most difficult cases; relief guaranteed in every case undertaken; private home for confinements; have those needing our personal care; when others fail consult us; consultation and advice free; infants adopted. Office, 121 La Salle-st. Hours, 10 to 4.

DR MINA BELLE, EXPERT IN TREATMENT
of diseases of women; irregularities, etc.; elegant accommodations at her private home; terms reasonable; confidential; advice personally or by mail; confinements taken; infants adopted; honest dealings; reference; will take one to work for board. 2231 Indiana-av.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ,
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cures all female troubles and irregularities by never-failing method without operation; comfortable private home; 24 years' experience in Charité Hospital in Berlin; success guaranteed.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW,
Licensed physician; expert 27 years' irregularities; a new scientific, painless method; no operation; good results; private home. 330 E. Division-st., bet. Sedgwick and Wells; cor. Jr., 10 to 4 or 6 to 9.

270 W. ADAMS-ST.—MRS. DR. ZARA, EXPERT
specialist in all female diseases, irregularities, etc.; safe, painless treatment; elegant accommodation for lying-in cases before and during confinement; information by mail or personally free.

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of all diseases and irregularities of women; elegant home for confinements; infants adopted; 40 years' experience. 2509 Wabash-av.

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Takes confinement cases, etc.; male and female physicians; examinations free; consultation free; terms moderate. 537 Jackson-blvd.

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NO PAY regularities; takes confinement cases; $10. 76 Madison-st., Rm. 5. Hrs. 9-4.

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eases and irregularities; private home before and during confinement; advice free. 26, 209 State-st.

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DR. HANNA, 3421 INDIANA-AV.
Hours, 9 to 4.

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male troubles for $5. 114 Dearborn-st., R. 1100.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 34 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES'
physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

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$3 DOWN—$1 A WEEK—

Only a few more left. A HIGH GRADE BICY-
CLE FOR $25 CASH, or at a slight advance, on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS EVER OFFERED; our up-to-date model, first-class equipment, and FULLY GUARANTEED for the entire season of 1899. Call at once on LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st. Open evenings until 10 p. m.

SECOND-HAND 1898 MODEL BICYCLE,
either Iroquois, Napoleon, Sterling, Orient, or Cleveland; make choice; condition A1. KEITH-TLEWELL, 320 E. 57th-st.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD.
Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 233 Wabash-av.

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A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY
firm will send you diamonds, watches and jewelry on monthly or weekly payments; no security required; goods delivered on first payment. Write to get our catalogue. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 85 WASHING-
ton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

WE BUY OLD GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS.
BREDT & CO., Room 805, 105 State-st., or 85 E. Washington-st., top floor, and 358 S. Clark-st.

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ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, FROM $8.25 TO
$50.75; Star line from $4.82 to $13.17. Positive bargains. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State-st.

FOR SALE—DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, RE-
frigerator, ball tree, brass bed, and carpets; good as new. Call 1534 Englewood-av., top flat, Thursday evening.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE
lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 297 W. Madison-st.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
AUDITORIUM (TOWER).
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes and privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. NEW TERMS NOW. OPEN ALL SUMMER.

MANDOLIN, PIANO, GUITAR, VIOLIN, 50C
per lesson, homes or studio; write me, will call. PROFESSOR, 1220 Michigan-av.

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GOOD—CHEAP—QUICK—IS THE WORK DONE
by the National Advertising and Distributing Co., 208 New Era Building. 'Phone 1055 West.

1,000 CARDS, 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC.,
$1.25; letterheads, $1.00; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. FANTUS & SON, 183 Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—225 FOLDING OPERA CHAIRS IN
good condition; a bargain. Apply H. A. WISE, 253 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS
at druggists; one gives relief.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, TO IN-
vest in new and profitable business, covered by patents; no competition; full control given to party with ability. I have other business on hand. Inquire from 6 to 8 p. m., 4035 Vincennes-av.

STORAGE.

CARTAGE FREE ON STORAGE FOR THE
next 6 months. Columbia Storage Warehouse, 323 Englewood-av., near Wentworth.

CLOTHING.

H. S., 474 W. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST
price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I BUY AND SELL VACANT PROP-
erty within 6 miles of the Courthouse for cash.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main Floor, 88 La Salle-st., Opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—FINE STORE, FLAT; PROPERTY
pays 6%; equity $40,000; for clear vac. or likely incumb. Address C 117, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5 STORES AND 14 FLATS; BAR-
gain; nets 10 per cent on $40,000; equity for vac. or light incumbered. Address C 118, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST.,
greatest bargain in market; two-story and cellar brick residence and 30-foot lot; want offer.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, INDIANA-AV.,
near 38th; a snap for cash. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULE-
vards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—6 2-STORY STONE HOUSES;
must sell cheap, as owner must leave the city. Inquire OWNER, 5309 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—3616 GRAND-BLVD., LOVELY
house with brick barn; can be bought for $5,000 less than value. BUTTERLY, 100 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—399 BOWEN-AV., MODERN TWO-
story stone-front 9-room residence, at a bargain; open for inspection.

FOR SALE—NEW, NOVEL 14-R. HOUSE. EX-
quisite decorations. 4529 Grand-blvd. Open 2-6.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 CENTS PER FOOT CASH.
Buys residence lot, full size, perfect title, 15 minutes to center of city; 5 cent fare; elevated, electric, and steam cars; schools, churches, etc. Don't quibble this chance. Apply in person.
J. B. WICKERSHAM, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—PART CASH AND
good vacant or improved, $12,000 equity in new stone front brick 12-flat building, near Garfield Park, worth $24,000; paying 18 per cent net on investment; this is a big bargain. B 404, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CORNER CHICAGO AND WEST-
ern-ave., one block or five acres; has four frontages; all improvements in streets and paid for; a bargain; must be sold.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON AUSTIN-AV., EAST
of Robey-st., under foreclosure; $450 each. 276 E. Huron-st.

FOR SALE—$14,000, HALF CASH, FOR 6 FLATS,
stone front, West Side boulevard, worth $18,000. Address C 937, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1728 GRACE-ST.,
near Lake Shore drive, modern 3-story flat building, 6 flats, 7 and 8 rooms; first-class property, delightful location; see it; will sacrifice for cash, or part cash and clear residence. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 10-ROOM HOUSE
in Sheridan Park and choice lots in that vicinity; easy terms. HENRY CHOATE, s. w. corner Lawrence and Evanston-ave.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IDEAL MODERN HOME IN MAY-
wood; lot 132x132; fine large shade trees, barn, hot water heat. Owner obliged to sell on account of business and will sacrifice. E. WOLTERS-DORF, cor. Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—TWO TRACTS ON 63D-ST. CHI-
cago's future great street, $500 and $1,200 an acre. THOMPSON, 95 Dearborn-st. I buy and sell acres NOW.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200.000 ACRES OF WHITE PINE
land at $2.50 per acre; yields 20 cubic copper croppings assaying $10 per ton, 25,000 acres fine grazing land, watered by running stream and numerous springs. For particulars address
D. C. SPAULDING,
150 Jefferson-av., Grand Rapids, Mich.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA FRONT, 99X750
ft., next south of Williams Bay; $4,500. Owner at Prairie State Bank, Chicago.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE — PERSONALLY CONDUCTED
Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions for California and North Pacific coast points will be made in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible, at least expense, via "Scenic Route," Denver, Salt Lake, and Rio Grande R. R., Chicago every Thursday, 6:00 p. m., via Chicago and Alton R. R. For particulars and rates call on PHILLIPS-Judson Co., Room 349 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st., General Agents for the best steamship lines plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, China, Japan, and Manila.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW TOWN COMPANY'S
(Lake View, Riverside County, Cal.) annual summer California excursions; low rates; reduced rates; many attractive features. 549 Marquette.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM 5 TO 50 CHEAP LOTS, WITH-
in a radius of six miles of the Courthouse, near street car line, with 5c fare; will pay spot cash.
V. J. MOORE, care S. E. Gross, sixth floor Masonic Temple.

WANTED—S. OR N. SIDE VACANT; WILL
give new 6-room flat. Address C 127, Tribune.

H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN KENILWORTH
or Wilmette, Ill. WOLFF & BECK, 145 LaSalle.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROP-
erty, 40,000 acres fine hardwood timber, fine navigable river in Louisiana, boat landing on the property. This land when cleared will produce enormous crops of sugar cane, rice, cotton, or corn. The standing timber can be cut and sold for cash at boat landing. Price $2.50 per acre. Will also trade for city land and cheap grazing land in southwest La. Address WM. BRIGGS, Mgr., Lake Charles, La.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN CHOICE VA-
cant for equity in 3-flat building; will make a quick deal. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd. 'Phone Oakland 1270.

TO EXCHANGE—THE EQUITY IN A THREE-
story flat building for lumber house and lot, sub. or city; inc. $2,500; value $5,000.
A. D. HYDE, 3733 Ellsmwood-pl.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN TWO-FLAT
building or Cottage Grove-av. for California improved. Address C 104, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—86 LOTS, OAK PARK, $12,000;
Austin, $10,000; for clear income property; give location. Address C 939, Tribune office.

MODERN

NEED ROADS TO STADIUM.

NORTH SIDE SITE WILL WIN IF TRANSPORTATION IS PROVIDED.

General Committee of the Festival Association Appoints a Special Delegation to Visit the Mayor and Council and Try to Get Franchises for Electric Loops to the Ogden-Sheldon Tract—Victor Newhouse Appointed Technical Director of Celebration.

The question of a location for the stadium of the autumn festival is still unsettled. The site on the Ogden-Sheldon property by the lake shore, between Indiana and Ontario streets, is still in favor. Only the matter of adequate transportation facilities now stands in the way, as the North Side Business-Men's association claims to have found subscribers to $50,000 worth of festival stock.

The laying of tracks and the stringing of trolley wires on Illinois, Indiana, Erie, and Ontario streets from St. Clair to State street, on Dearborn avenue from Kinzie to either Indiana or Ontario street, and on Wells street north to Indiana, to allow of North and West Side car lines landing their passengers at the stadium, may prove a stumbling block to present plans. Corporation Counsel Walker will be visited this morning by W. H. Chadwick, Dr. H. S. Taylor, and F. J. Berry, a subcommittee from a special committee to see the Mayor and City Council regarding legislation to be brought before the Council. Mayor Harrison referred the committee to the City Council as the proper authority. Several of the streets wanted are paved with asphalt, and the consent of the property-owners along them will have to be obtained.

Committee to Help North Side.

The committee from the North Side Business-Men's association expected to have clear sailing when they attended the meeting of the General committee of the Festival association at the Union League club yesterday afternoon, and have their site accepted. They were favorably received and in order that they might be assisted in getting the stadium a special committee on transportation, Mayor and City Council, was appointed as follows: W. H. Chadwick, chairman; Dr. H. S. Taylor, Fritz Sontag, R. E. Fishburn, C. E. Hyde, F. J. Berry, Alderman Fitch. L. W. Noyes of the Ways and Means committee was authorized to verify the North Side subscriptions and report at a special meeting of the General committee at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Alderman Fitch thought it would not be necessary to get ordinances for temporary tracks. With the consent of the Council, the Mayor he thought could issue permits for the use of the streets.

Chairman Truax was authorized to appoint the necessary subcommittees to plan the different features of the celebration as follows: Committees on Athletics, Indian Games, Parades, Music, Religious Exercises, Horse and Cattle Shows, Races, and Decorations. The subcommittees will be named within a few days.

Victor Newhouse Put in Charge.

Chairman Truax announced the appointment of Victor Newhouse to be technical director of the festival. He will be one of the few salaried officials of the festival and will have full charge of the practical work.

H. B. Wickersham told the committee of what had been done by the North Side business-men. He said $50,000 had been subscribed and that this amount would be increased to $75,000 within a few days.

Chairman Truax Talks.

"To show the good will and friendly feeling of the general committee," said Chairman Charles Truax, "a special committee was appointed to codperate in seeing what transportation facilities could be counted upon and to confer with the Mayor and City Council. A proposition was made to the North Side committee that if they could provide the necessary transportation facilities and take $50,000 worth of festival stock their location would be favorably considered.

"We still have the old Coliseum site under consideration and the option of a year's lease. Although a long distance from the business part of the city, it offers transportation facilities that are pronounced by experts to be unequaled. Few people can reach it, however, for a five-cent fare.

"I, for one, will vote to give the stadium to the North Side whenever documents showing that the committee's demands have been complied with are presented."

Automobile 'Buses and Cabs.

President O'Neill of the Carette company says that before Sept. 1 his company will have twenty or more automobile 'buses in service between the down-town district and the proposed stadium site. He suggested that the cabmen be induced to haul passengers to the stadium at a fare of 10 cents.

The Illinois Central and Northwestern railroads will not land passengers at other than their regular passenger stations.

NEW THEATER FOR NORTH SIDE.

Ogden, Sheldon & Co. Considering the Erection of a Playhouse at Clark and Chestnut.

A theater to be erected on the North Side to rival the big down-town playhouses is a project which is likely to assume material form before the opening of the regular dramatic season in the autumn. The site selected is the property on the northwest corner of Clark and Chestnut streets, controlled by the firm of Ogden, Sheldon & Co.

The plan became known during the negotiations for the North Side stadium site, it being intimated that, although the plans are as yet embryonic, the playhouse is practically assured. A member of the Stadium committee said that $250,000 would be the amount invested and that even more, if required, would be raised to make the building, furnishing, and stage equipment all that could be desired by the patrons.

The style of theater will be adapted to the presentation of all classes of music and drama, but special attention will be given to opera. If the demand for music-drama is sufficiently strong a Chicago stock opera company is one of the possibilities which will be considered by the management. The street car companies will be urged to make permanent their plan for transportation to the North Side which they have proposed in the event of the stadium being located there.

Randolph E. Fishburn of Ogden, Sheldon & Co., when seen yesterday, expressed surprise that the plan had been divulged.

"We are scarcely ready," he said, "to say anything about this project; in fact, as the matter stands at present, I might say that there is no truth in the report. Since the stadium agitation we have talked of erecting a theater on the North Side and consider Clark and Chestnut streets the best place for it. I have looked at several theaters lately and was most pleased with the Studebaker. I think something of a similar nature ought to pay on the North Side.

"Of course we shall not put the plan in material form until the time is ripe for it. If the stadium gives the North Side a boom, as it is bound to, developments may be looked for. The theater venture is not always successful. To last it must have an auspicious beginning. So we intend to be careful in the venture if we decide to go into it at all. It is largely a matter of how much of the North Side is going to become a part of the down-town district. If the transportation problem is solved for all time we shall be much encouraged."

PAWNSHOP STOCK ALL TAKEN.

Holders Will Meet, Elect Officers, and Arrange Place for Loaning Money After July 1.

The last of the full issue of $50,000 of municipal pawnshop stock was taken yesterday, and Chairman E. A. Hamill of the Subscription committee is preparing his report to the Merchants' club, by whose efforts the institution was made possible. Harry G. Selfridge said that no time would be lost in electing officers and directors and selecting quarters for the loan office. The municipal pawnshop law goes into effect on July 1, and the first office to be opened under its provisions will be in operation shortly.

Just Try for Your Complexion

Champlin's Liquid Pearl, 25 cents, pink or white. Marvelous beautifier of great renown.

This Store will be closed on Saturdays at 2 P. M. During the Summer—On Other Days at 5:30 P. M.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Extraordinary Clearing Sale of

Colored Wash Shirt Waists

Our present stock of Colored Shirt Waists is much larger than even this great business justifies. Therefore, beginning this morning and continuing until the stock is sufficiently reduced, we will offer the entire stock in our main department (3d floor, State-st.) at the following special prices:

All Colored Waists marked $3.75, $3.50 and $3.25 will be sold at $2.25
All Colored Waists marked $2.95 and $2.75 will be sold at $1.95
All Colored Waists marked $2.50 and $2.25 will be sold at $1.50
All Colored Waists marked $1.95 and $1.75 will be sold at $1.25
All Colored Waists marked $1.50 and $1.25 will be sold at 95c

The above reductions are allowed from the prices now marked on the Waists, and are in addition to all reductions heretofore made. In many instances the new clearance prices are

less than half the early season prices.

EVERY Colored Waist in the Main Department is included in this offer. It will be 1899's most important Waist sale.

$1 Sailors—Annual Sale

The *most* style—the *most* quality—the *most* value we have ever known to be offered at the price. Our $1 Sailor hat, this year, is a remarkable example of great purchasing power and shrewd merchandising.

This is our $1 Sailor Hat; rough Jap Jumbo braid of the very best quality—the same as is used in $4 Sailors; fine blue or black silk bands; seal leather sweatband; satin crown lining with the "Field" tip; correct, jaunty shape and finest finish throughout—

$1.00

In addition to our special $1 Hat, we have selected a number of lines of higher priced Sailors from our regular stock and include them in the sale.

White, black, navy and brown Sailors are among them; split sennet and mixed braids; Hats regularly priced at $2, $3, $4 and $5, all reduced to

$1.00

Sold in Millinery Departments, 1st and 2d floors, annex.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Clearance of

Imported Wash Fabrics.

80 pcs. Printed Silk Tissue—in new floral designs and artistic colorings, reduced from 75c to 40c yd.

250 pcs. Imported Printed Dimities—in rosebuds, stripes, tiny dots and new floral designs— 15c yd.

100 pcs. Printed Organdies — choice patterns—reduced from 40c to 25c yd.

Printed Virginia Cloth—a new fabric, choice colorings—reduced from 50c to 30c yd.

100 pcs. Knotted Ginghams and Madras Cloth—reduced to 12½c yd.

100 pcs. Imported Scotch Ginghams and Zephyrs and Cotton Suitings—reduced to 20c yd.

Main floor, State St.

Clearance of

Valenciennes Laces.

Thousands of yards of Normandy Valenciennes Laces—some in Sets, with laces and insertions to match; others in odd pieces only. Many of our choicest Laces—both in pattern and quality.

This after-inventory clearance sale must be short and sharp, and prices have been figured to make it so. Many of these Laces will be sold at less than half their usual prices.

Clearance prices—5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c yard.

PASSING OF SOUTH SIDE CABLE

City Railway Soon Will Be Operating Trolley Cars in Down-Town District.

The Chicago City railway company will abandon the use of the cable in State street after July 5 for an indefinite period, and beginning with that date trolley cars probably will be running in that street from the heart of the down-town district to Englewood. The engineering experts who have examined the cable station at Twenty-first and State streets have decided that the machinery is worn out, and will require an expenditure of $100,000 to repair it. No statement is made as to when the repairs will be finished.

The State street is the oldest cable line but one in the United States. Only one plant, at San Francisco, antedates it. When it was built, about 1881, it was as an experiment, and the material and equipment were cheap. The cable station and equipment have outlived their usefulness, according to the city railway officials, and unless they are rebuilt at great expense a complete breakdown is likely.

In consequence the officials are rushing the building of the State street trolley line. Poles are being erected south of Forty-third street, and in a few days a trolley line will be ready for operation from that point to Sixty-third street, where a trolley line now connects with Englewood. Another force of men will commence setting poles and stringing wires north of Thirty-ninth street today or tomorrow. At Van Buren street the trolley line will connect with the wires already strung to Wabash avenue, and the State street trolley cars will have full entrance into the down-town district.

The cable power-house at Twenty-first street operates both the Wabash avenue and State street ropes, so that some speculation exists as to just what the company proposes doing in Wabash avenue after the engines are stopped. The Cottage Grove avenue cable is propelled by another power station. According to the City railway officials the power-house is in a far worse condition than those of North and West Side plants. The latter were all built at a later date, and better material was put in them. Experts say the North Clark street power station is the best in existence.

MAY SUE FOR LAPINER REWARD.

Miss Olive Ferriss Wants the $2,500 Offered by the Boy's Father—Jury Is Secured.

Miss Olive C. C. Ferriss of Painesville, O., who located Gerald Lapiner at Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Ingersoll's house, may bring suit against the child's father, Louis Lapiner, to recover the $2,500 reward offered for the boy's return. Miss Ferriss and her brother were in Judge Waterman's court yesterday, where Mrs. Ingersoll and John Collins are on trial for kidnaping.

Mr. Ferriss was unwilling to discuss the report that his sister would bring suit against Louis Lapiner, but admitted that she had not received the reward. The expenses which he and his sister incurred were not liquidated. He admitted that they had consulted an attorney at Painesville and that the attorney had conferred with a correspondent in Chicago.

The jury was completed during the afternoon and some evidence was heard. The jurors are:

D. J. Rock, plumber, 1219 Lill avenue.
F. C. Wykel, printer, 617 West Erie street.
J. H. McLary, engineer, 573 West Twenty-eighth street.
E. A. Doval, barber, 617 West Fourteenth street.
J. E. Zimmerman, bank clerk, Oak Park.
George H. Starks, commission merchant, 290 Sheffield avenue.
Bernard Stillwell, night watchman, 138 Center street.
Patrick Gavin, street car conductor, 659 West Forty-third street.
Judson McFell, President McFell Electric company, 6858 Sangamon street.
William P. Prince, roofer, 1009 North Francisco avenue.
Henry A. Richardson, street car conductor, 455 Park avenue.
Michael H. Long, foreman, 7328 Monroe street.

The first witness was Mrs. Ann Guthrie of the Home for the Friendless. Mrs. Guthrie identified Mrs. Ingersoll as a woman who was admitted to the home on Dec. 14, 1896. She was positive that Mrs. Ingersoll was at the home on May 29, 1896, and said that the woman disappeared the following day—the day Gerald Lapiner was kidnaped.

Miss Elizabeth Coburn, an attendant at the home, said that she saw Mrs. Ingersoll on the morning of May 30 as she was leaving the home.

KANSAS CITY

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp treatment, Imperial Hair Regenerator and Toilet Preparations are the best. Booklet free. E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.

We Sell **KODAKS** Now Too NEW GOODS. 1899 PRICES. New Department CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES ALMER COE, OPTICIAN, 95 State Street.

Kodaks SWEET, WALLACH & CO. 84 Wabash Ave., Opposite Fields.

This store closes on Saturday at 1 p. m. during the months of July and August.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

This store closes on Saturday at 1 p. m. during the months of July and August.

Summer dresses, skirts, bathing suits.

New ideal ideas in elegant summer apparel—dainty, cool, late mid-summer fashions, portraying the latest style-thought of the world's greatest designers. New organdies and lawns in beautiful new shades of pink, blue, heliotrope, green and white, bewitchingly trimmed with ruffles edged with lace or ribbons. Pique and denim suits expressly designed for outing wear, trimmed in a charming manner with braid and insertion; also stunning percale and dimity dresses with waists elaborately trimmed with insertion, lace and ribbon, lace edge ruffles on skirts—dresses that are admirably adapted for outing and vacation wear. Prices are the lowest compatible with those much admired Mandel styles—handsome summer dresses at—

18.00 15.00 10.00 6.75

Silk foulard dresses—made in our own factory, perfect in every detail, in a choice selection of patterns and colors—navy blue, brown, black and white, the new national blues now so much the vogue in Paris. Special prices today—

$10 for $15 dresses. **$15** for $22 dresses. **$19.75** for $25 dresses.

Wash dress skirts—every conceivable style for summer wear—skirts in all the new up-to-date shapes in crash, duck, denim, linen, pique, etc.—in navy blue, pink, light blue, red, black, gray and white. Today—four specially attractive values—imported white pique skirts trimmed with four rows of inlaid Hamburg insertion—deep hem—$3 skirts for **5.50**

English denim skirts—trimmed with three bias bands of white pique—two-piece skirts piped with white pique, button trimmed back, deep hem—$7.00 skirts for **4.25**

Linen crash skirts—five gored styles—trimmed down front and around bottom with bias bands of white pique, buttons down front and back—$5 skirts for **3.00**

Plain tailor-made blue denim skirts—strap seams in front, buttons in back—12 rows of stitching around bottom—deep hem—$4 skirts for **2.95**

Seasonable sale bathing suits—Ladies' three-piece flannel bathing suits—made after the latest improved fashions—handsomely trimmed with narrow white braid— **2.50**

Brilliantine bathing suits—black and navy—with deep sailor collars—trimmed with white braid— **3.00**

Trunks, traveling cases, reed satchels

An unprecedented offering in trunks, satchels etc., planned to supply your outing needs—at prices that are bound to further enhance the popularity of this ideal department.

Brass trimmed trunks—Women's combination dress trunks, duck covered, heavy steel bound, hardwood slats, heavy brassed corners, extra large box, cloth faced top tray, extra dress tray, with strong lock and bolts, pair trunk straps—

30	32	34	36	38	40
4.35	4.80	5.15	5.50	5.85	6.10

Japanese reed telescopes—Just the thing for the summer outing.

12 in.	16 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.
50c	70c	90c	1.00	1.10

Leather bound trunks—Extra heavy brown canvas covered, olive leather bound, heavy brass trimmings, hardwood slats, lined top tray and skirt tray, pair of strong trunk straps—very durable—

30	32	34	36	38
9.50	10.25	11.00	11.75	12.50

Japanese reed oxford-handled satchels—very light in weight and durable—

12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
50c	60c	85c

All trunks, bags and telescopes marked free of charge; also a 7 to 9 ft. strap with each trunk.

Sale sample shoes, Oxfords

In that busy bargain basement today—sample shoes embracing all the late summer styles—not a pair in the lot worth less than $2.50—some $3.00—and most of them positively worth $4.00.

$4.00 Selz sample shoes, **1.48**

Shoes and Oxfords—made of imperial, chrome and vici kid leathers—with plain and fancy vesting tops—light and dark tans—diamond and straight patent leather and stock tips—flexible hand-turned medium McKay and extension welt soles—all sizes, 2½ to 8—all widths from AA to E—today choice of thousands of pairs of these high-class, perfect-fitting shoes at **1.48**

U. S. flags, hammocks, for 4th July needs

U. S. flags.

10c for 2-foot U. S. infantry cotton printed flags on staffs. 15c for 3-foot U. S. cavalry cotton printed flags on staffs.

U. S. standard wool bunting flags—sewed throughout and finished in first-class manner. Full number of stars sewed on both sides on all, except the two smaller, which have 13 stars.

3 feet, full measure—	65c	5 feet, full measure—	95c
4 feet, full measure—	75c	6 feet, full measure—	1.45

U. S. printed silk flags—the very best quality, bright colors.

Unmounted.		*Mounted on hardwood staffs.*	
7x10-inch—each—	8c	8x12-inch—each—	15c
8x12-inch—each—	10c	12x18-inch—each—	25c
16x24-inch—each—	35c	24x36-inch—each—	90c

Flag poles, with wooden trucks, ball and halyards. These are hardwood poles, tapered lengths.

8 feet, 45c 10 feet, 55c 12 feet, 70c 14 feet, 95c 16 feet, 1.30

Hammocks.

Complete assortment of hammocks, embracing all the desirable styles—at money saving prices.

Mexican sisal rope hammocks, best standard goods, full size— 59c

Best cotton rope hammocks, full strength—children's size— 25c Medium—39c Full size—95c

A complete assortment of handsome colored woven hammocks, all rich, bright shades—they are adapted for outdoor, as well as indoor use. Full size, 59c, 75c, 95c, 1.25, 1.50, 1.90, 2.45, 2.90, 3.90, 4.90, 5.90.

6 feet high.

A $25.00 Book Case at $14 To-day.

It's a fine piece of Furniture—has swell-front drawers—a bevel French plate mirror over the desk part, &c., &c.

REVELL'S

Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS Manager

TOMORROW, AT 10 A. M.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, For account of Fire Underwriters, At Our Additional Salesrooms, 160-162 Fifth-av., Chicago, The Entire Salvage of the Gould, Wells & Blackburn Co., Madison, Wis. Wholesale Grocers, consisting of $40,000 Worth of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Grocers' Sundries, Cigars, Tobaccos, etc.

N. B.—Cigars and Tobaccos will be sold Friday.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 to 115 State-st.

Millinery Clearing.

Today and tomorrow unusual bargains in high-grade millinery. We have decided to close out several hundred more of our fine hats before inventory. New pattern hats and all the pretty new conceits that have come from our fashionable workrooms the past week.

The late summer styles in all the new fancies, made for mid-summer selling rather than for an early clearing sale. You will never have a more exquisite showing of summer millinery to select from. Prices are hardly ½ the real value. The swellest hats ever offered at..... **$10**

New showing in the fashionable leghorns and chips, daintily trimmed in the popular summer effects, exclusive styles, worth up to $10.00 and $12.00—at..... **$5.00**

New Sailor Hats. Our superb stock of pretty Sailor Hats at less than cost price. They are not the ordinary kind, but those dressy, chick Sailors made to our special order by the best men hatters.

The pretty rough jumbo braid in several qualities.
$1.00 Sailors 50c
$1.50 Sailors 68c
$2.00 Sailors 98c

$4.50 Imported Sailors with double brims and split braid, black and colored silk bands. Sailors that will retain their shape through all kinds of weather—at..... **$2.00**

Children's Trimmed Hats in all the pretty ideas suitable for their ages. Large showing, worth up to $8, at.. **$3.50**

REVELL'S OFFICE DESKS.

Office Desks..... $10
Swivel Chairs..... $3

Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MOTH SEASON

A. BISHOP & CO., Established 1864. 156 STATE